

10/001,741

102676
Access DB# ~~101112~~

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Callie Shusho Examiner #: ██████████ Date: 8/18/03
Art Unit: 1714 Phone Number 305-0205 Serial Number: 019001741
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: CP2-4001 Results Format Preferred (circle) PAPER DISK E-MAIL
(mail box)

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Photoprotective and Lightfastness-enhancing Sulfone

Inventors (please provide full names): Thomas M. Smith
Kathleen M. McGrane

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 0000 11/15/01

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

Can you please find the lightfastness agent of claim 1?

The hydrophilic moiety is described in claims 14-16

Lightfastness moiety for formula I in claims 2-4

" " " " II, V in claims 5-10
" " " " III, IV in claims 11-13

STAFF USE ONLY

	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher: <u>Kara BM</u>	NA Sequence (#) <u> </u>	STN <u>✓</u>
Searcher Phone #: <u>336-3542</u>	AA Sequence (#) <u> </u>	Dialog <u> </u>
Searcher Location: <u>ELC 1709</u>	Structure (#) <u>✓</u>	Questel/Orbit <u> </u>
Date Searcher Picked Up: <u>8/28/03</u>	Bibliographic <u> </u>	Dr.Link <u> </u>
Date Completed: <u>8/29/03</u>	Litigation <u> </u>	Lexis/Nexis <u> </u>
Searcher Prep & Review Time: <u>62m</u>	Fulltext <u> </u>	Sequence Systems <u> </u>
Clerical Prep Time: <u> </u>	Patent Family <u> </u>	WWW/Internet <u> </u>
Online Time: <u>3h</u>	Other <u> </u>	Other (specify) <u> </u>

Page 1Shosho741

10/001-741

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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:36:14 ON 29 AUG 2003
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 27 AUG 2003 HIGHEST RN 574700-05-3
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 27 AUG 2003 HIGHEST RN 574700-05-3

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2003

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. See HELP
PROPERTIES for more information. See STNNote 27, Searching Properties
in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

=> file caplus
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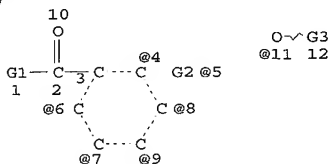
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 29 Aug 2003 VOL 139 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Aug 2003 (20030828/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

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L1 STR

KOROMA EIC1700



VAR G1=CB/OH/11
VAR G2=OH/11
VAR G3=AK/CB
VPA 5-4/8/9/7/6 U
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RSPEC I
NUMBER OF NODES IS 12

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L2 SCR 1135
L3 SCR 117
L4 SCR 483
L5 SCR 471
L6 SCR 1700
L7 SCR 180
L8 SCR 1510
L9 SCR 1841
L10 SCR 1918
L11 SCR 2005
L12 109316 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L8 AND L11 AND
(L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7) NOT (L9 OR L10)
L13 30674 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 333.415?/RID AND 3-30/NR
L14 23421 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 46.492.16/RID AND 2/NR
L15 100151 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 OR L13 OR L14
L16 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 562084-83-7
L17 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 13282-45-6
L18 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 562084-82-6
L19 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2549-87-3
L20 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 562084-80-4
L21 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 171483-98-0
L24 1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L18
L27 35 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L21
L32 15996 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L19 OR
L20) AND (?SCREEN? OR ?LIGHT OR LIGHT OR LUMINOUS? OR ILLUMINAT
? OR RADIANCE OR GLOW OR BEAM OR PHOTOSENSI? OR LIGHT SENSITIV?
OR COLORANT?)
L33 12567 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L19 OR

L34 23928 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 OR L33
L39 12654 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L19 OR
L20) AND (INK? OR INK(3A)COMPOS? OR LIGHTFAST? OR COLOR? OR
DYE? OR STAIN?)
L40 23960 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L39 OR L34
L41 2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L24 OR L27) AND L40
L43 847 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 AND (?SILOXANE? AND
?POLYMER?)
L44 67 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L43 AND INK?
L45 68 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L44 OR L41

=> d ti 1-68 l45

L45 ANSWER 1 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Laminating film and its use in laminated ink-jet printed
material and lamination method

L45 ANSWER 2 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compositions obtained
therefrom

L45 ANSWER 3 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Photoprotective and **lightfastness**-enhancing siloxanes and
cosmetic composition *→ application*

L45 ANSWER 4 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Ink-jet printing sheet containing silicone surfactant, printed
material, and their application

L45 ANSWER 5 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Ink-jet printing sheet containing silicone surfactant, printed
material, and their application

L45 ANSWER 6 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Ink jet printing sheet containing silicone surfactant, printed
material, and their application

L45 ANSWER 7 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Recording sheets with **lightfastness**-enhancing **siloxanes**

L45 ANSWER 8 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Production of liposomes coated with polyhydroxyalkanoate

L45 ANSWER 9 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Particulate construct comprising polyhydroxyalkanoate and method for
producing it

L45 ANSWER 10 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Uv-sensitive marking composition for temporarily visible mark

- L45 ANSWER 11 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Thermal transfer protective sheets with good water absorption, and thermal-transfer-printed matters protected with them
- L45 ANSWER 12 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI One-component photocurable resist composition for electronic parts
- L45 ANSWER 13 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Recording method and apparatus using ink composition and its reactive solution and records formed by them
- L45 ANSWER 14 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Protective layer transfer sheet with good fastness properties to an image in a print
- L45 ANSWER 15 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Ink jet printing paper
- L45 ANSWER 16 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Ink-jet recording medium with porous structure and image fastness-improving method
- L45 ANSWER 17 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Bis(alkyleneoxybenzophenone) ultraviolet light absorbers for plastics
- L45 ANSWER 18 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Metalized film, method for the production thereof, and its use especially for radio frequency antennas or transponders
- L45 ANSWER 19 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Emulsion composition for protective layer on printed product, protective sheet using the composition, and method for protecting surface of printed product
- L45 ANSWER 20 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Benzotriazole UV absorber-coated decorative materials with excellent weather resistance
- L45 ANSWER 21 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Organic solvent compositions in wet transfer process and process of transfer films for exterior materials
- L45 ANSWER 22 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Mono- and bis- benzotriazolylldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers for plastics
- L45 ANSWER 23 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Water-resistant ink-jet printing ink compositions and ink-jet recording device for using them
- L45 ANSWER 24 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Flexible laminated sheets with embossed patterns and their manufacture

- L45 ANSWER 25 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Liquid crystalline substance mixtures
- L45 ANSWER 26 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Stir-in pigment compositions for coloring high-molecular weight materials
- L45 ANSWER 27 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Dyed UV-absorbing polymer particles and light-resistant water-based inks containing them
- L45 ANSWER 28 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Weather- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials
- L45 ANSWER 29 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Weather- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials
- L45 ANSWER 30 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Water-washable antisoiling coatings containing multibranched polymers
- L45 ANSWER 31 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Image-enhancing composition for imaging and printing materials
- L45 ANSWER 32 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Transparent plastic laminates having shielding layer
- L45 ANSWER 33 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine ultraviolet light absorbers containing hindered phenols
- L45 ANSWER 34 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Reusable recording materials having heat-resistant and peelable polymer coatings
- L45 ANSWER 35 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Water-thinned marking pen inks giving images easily erasable by wiping with paper or cloths for writing boards
- L45 ANSWER 36 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Coating compositions and formation of cured films therefrom
- L45 ANSWER 37 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Laminatable backing substrates containing paper desizing agents for simulated photographic-quality prints
- L45 ANSWER 38 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and image receiving coatings

- L45 ANSWER 39 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Water-repellent and light-resistant aqueous ink-jet ink compositions
- L45 ANSWER 40 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Ink-jet printing receptor containing silicone oil and ultraviolet absorbent
- L45 ANSWER 41 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Energy ray-curable printing ink compositions for cans and their coating method
- L45 ANSWER 42 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Thermal recording body
- L45 ANSWER 43 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Stain- and impact-resistant coating compositions for metal plates
- L45 ANSWER 44 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Thermal transfer sheet with excellent antiblocking characteristics
- L45 ANSWER 45 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Thermal transfer recording media with antisticking layer
- L45 ANSWER 46 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Preparation and use of liquid crystalline pigments whose reflected color depends on the observation angle
- L45 ANSWER 47 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Magnetic inks
- L45 ANSWER 48 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Method for enhancing image-density
- L45 ANSWER 49 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Thermal-transfer media
- L45 ANSWER 50 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Thermal transfer recording media with heat-resistant protective layer
- L45 ANSWER 51 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Thermal transfer printing inks and receptors
- L45 ANSWER 52 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Durable image-bearing thermal-transfer receptor and its manufacture
- L45 ANSWER 53 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Thermal transfer recording sheet with lubricating layer
- L45 ANSWER 54 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Permanently luminous printing ink and its usage

L45 ANSWER 55 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Sublimation dispersion dye receptive resin compositions for thermal receiving sheets for thermal printing

L45 ANSWER 56 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Nonaqueous inks for jet printing on heat-resistant substrates

L45 ANSWER 57 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Thermal-transfer printer ribbons

L45 ANSWER 58 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Waterless presensitized lithographic plates with photosensitive layer containing polymer having polyorgaosiloxane units

L45 ANSWER 59 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Positive-working waterless lithographic plates comprising a photosensitive layer and a silicone rubber layer

L45 ANSWER 60 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Dispersing agents for solid particles in organic compounds

L45 ANSWER 61 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Light-sensitive printing plate for dry lithographic printing

L45 ANSWER 62 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Waterless lithographic original plates with a photosensitive layer containing acrylic acid derivative copolymers

L45 ANSWER 63 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Thermal-transfer printing sheet with heat-resistant protective back layer

L45 ANSWER 64 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Presensitized printing plate and method for preparing a printing plate for waterless lithography

L45 ANSWER 65 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Pressure-sensitive transfer material

L45 ANSWER 66 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Latex-coated resin microspheres

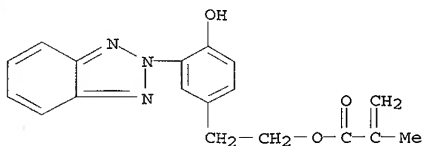
L45 ANSWER 67 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Original plate for dampening water-free lithography and process for making printing plates using it

L45 ANSWER 68 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Driographic printing plate

=> d ibib abs hitstr ind total 145

L45 ANSWER 1 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:644325 CAPLUS
 TITLE: Laminating film and its use in laminated ink
 -jet printed material and lamination method
 INVENTOR(S): Tsukamoto, Masami; Iwata, Satoshi; Kunimine, Noboru
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon Inc., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

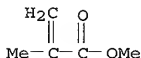
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003231217	A2	20030819	JP 2002-28514	20020205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-28514	20020205
<p>AB The film with high blocking resistance in wound state and laminating the ink-jet printed surface without wrinkling, consists of a heat-resistant support and a releasable transparent film layer for lamination on the printed surface, wherein the transparent film layer has (1) a primary layer placed on the support for the printed surface protection and (2) a secondary polysiloxane- and spherical bead-contg. layer as an adhesive for the printed surface. Thus, a poly(ethylene terephthalate) film was coated with PUVA 30M (UV-absorbing polymer), dried, coated with a mixt. contg. 2 kinds of Et acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-Me methacrylate copolymer emulsions, Chemisnow MR 20G (acrylic polymer bead), and BYK 333 (polyether-modified polydimethylsiloxane), and dried to give a film showing no blocking in wound state. An ink-jet printing medium having a silica receptor layer was laminated with the film without damaging printed surface.</p> <p>IT INDEXING IN PROGRESS</p> <p>IT 153175-43-0, PUVA 30M</p> <p>RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (surface protection layer; transparent laminating film having adhesive layer and surface protection layer releasable from support for lamination on ink-jet printed material)</p> <p>RN 153175-43-0 CAPLUS</p> <p>CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]ethyl ester, polymer with methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)</p> <p>CM 1</p> <p>CRN 96478-09-0</p> <p>CMF C18 H17 N3 O3</p>				



CM 2

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



IC ICM B32B027-00

ICS B41M005-00; C08K007-16; C08L083-04

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

Section cross-reference(s): 74

ST lamination ink jet printed surface transparent film; adhesive surface protection layer lamination printed matter; acrylic polymer bead polysiloxane adhesive laminating film

IT Acrylic polymers

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(bead, adhesive layer contg.; transparent laminating film having adhesive layer and surface protection layer releasable from support for lamination on ink-jet printed material)

IT Polysiloxanes

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(di-Me, hydroxy-terminated, ethoxylated propoxylated, BYK 333, adhesive layer contg.; transparent laminating film having adhesive layer and surface protection layer releasable from support for lamination on ink-jet printed material)

IT Adhesive films

Ink-jet recording sheets

Lamination

Release films

(transparent laminating film having adhesive layer and surface protection layer releasable from support for lamination on ink-jet printed material)

IT Laminated plastics

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(transparent laminating film having adhesive layer and surface

protection layer releasable from support for lamination on ink-jet printed material)

IT 26915-97-9P, Ethyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acidmethyl methacrylate copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (adhesive layer contg.; transparent laminating film having adhesive layer and surface protection layer releasable from support for lamination on ink-jet printed material)

IT 25038-59-9, Poly(ethylene terephthalate)
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (film support; transparent laminating film having adhesive layer and surface protection layer releasable from support for lamination on ink-jet printed material)

IT 153175-43-0, PUVA 30M
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (surface protection layer; transparent laminating film having adhesive layer and surface protection layer releasable from support for lamination on ink-jet printed material)

L45 ANSWER 2 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:571055 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:134313

TITLE: UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic

compositions obtained therefrom

INVENTOR(S): Stretanski, Joseph A.; Sanders, Brent M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cytec Technology Corp., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

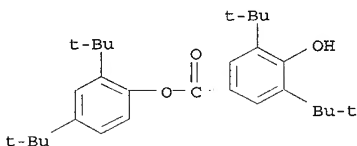
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2003060001	A2	20030724	WO 2002-US39493	20021211
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RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 2003162868	A1	20030828	US 2002-315584	20021210
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-343681P	P 20011227
AB	Invented UV stabilizing additive compn. is composed of 0.01-1 wt.% ortho-hydroxy triazine compds., such as 2,4,6-tris(2-hydroxy-4-octylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, 0.1-1.0 w.% hindered hydroxybenzoates, such			

as 2,4-di-t-butylphenyl-3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate, and, optionally, 0.1-1 wt.% hindered amines, such as 1-octadecyl-1H-pyrrole-2,5-dione-(1-methylethenyl)benzene-1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny)-1H-pyrrole-2,5-dione copolymer. Thermoplastic material, such as polyester, polyolefin, polyurethane, polyamides, polyacrylates, and etc., can be stabilized by contacting the material with the above UV stabilizing additive compn. Thus, 3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoic acid hexadecyl ester (Cyasorb UV 2908) 0.32 wt.% were mixed with polypropylene (PH 350) and antioxidants to receive the an UV stabilized compn.

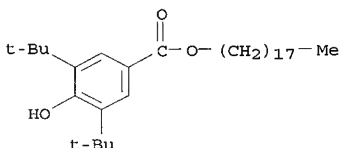
IT 4221-80-1 15188-12-2 35074-76-1
66130-81-2 67845-93-6, Cyasorb UV 2908
332345-77-4 474043-40-8 562107-99-7
562108-00-3

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

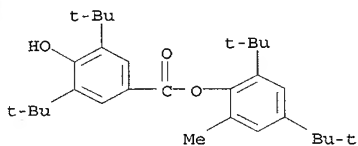
RN 4221-80-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-, 2,4-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 15188-12-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-, octadecyl ester (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

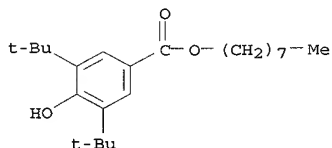


RN 35074-76-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-, 2,4-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-methylphenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



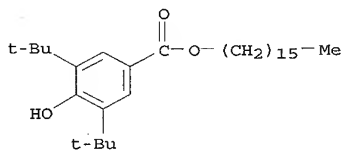
RN 66130-81-2 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-, octyl ester (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



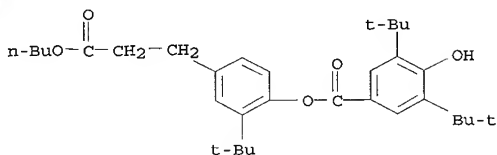
RN 67845-93-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-, hexadecyl ester (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 332345-77-4 CAPLUS

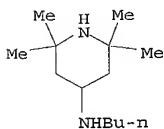
CN Benzenepropanoic acid, 4-[[3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxybenzoyl]oxy]-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 474043-40-8 CAPLUS
 CN 1,3-Propanediamine, N,N''-1,2-ethanediylbis-, polymer with
 N-butyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinamine and 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-
 triazine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

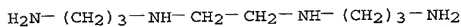
CM 1

CRN 36177-92-1
 CMF C13 H28 N2



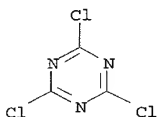
CM 2

CRN 10563-26-5
 CMF C8 H22 N4

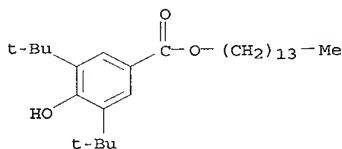


CM 3

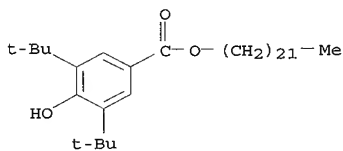
CRN 108-77-0
 CMF C3 C13 N3



RN 562107-99-7 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-, tetradecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 562108-00-3 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-, docosyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08K005-3492
 ICS C08K005-134; C08K005-3435; C08L023-02
 CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38
 ST hydroxyaryltriazine hindered hydroxybenzoate amine UV stabilizer
 thermoplastic compn; polypropylene hexadecyl dibutylhydroxybenzoate UV
 stabilized thermoplastic compn
 IT Cosmetics
 Inks
 Paper
 Photographic films
 UV stabilizers
 (UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)
 IT Amines, uses
 Fibers

Isocyanates

Waxes

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Alkyd resins

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Aminoplasts

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Epoxy resins, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Natural rubber, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Phenolic resins, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polyamides, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polycarbonates, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polyesters, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polyethers, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polyimides, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polyketones

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polyoxymethylenes, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polyoxyphenylenes

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polysulfones, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polythiophenylenes
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
 (UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polyurethanes, uses
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
 (UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Synthetic rubber, uses
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
 (UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polyesters, uses
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
 (acrylic-polyurethane-; UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polyesters, uses
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
 (epoxy; UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Imines
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (ketimines; UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Dyes
 (org.; UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polyimides, uses
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
 (polyamide-; UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses
 Epoxy resins, uses
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
 (polyester-; UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polyimides, uses
 Polysulfones, uses
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
 (polyether-; UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polyamides, uses
 Polyethers, uses
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
 (polyimide-; UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polyethers, uses
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
 (polysulfone-; UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT Polyolefins
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
 (thermoplastic; UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT 9003-07-0, Polypropylene
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
 (PH 350; UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

IT 463-77-4, Carbamic acid, uses 1668-53-7 2725-22-6, Cyasorb UV 1164
 4221-80-1 13681-75-9 15188-12-2 35074-76-1
 40075-75-0 42774-15-2 62782-03-0 64022-57-7 64022-61-3
 64337-97-9 64338-16-5 66130-81-2 67845-93-6, Cyasorb
 UV 2908 70198-29-7 72058-42-5 73754-27-5 76505-58-3 79720-19-7
 82451-48-7 82537-67-5 83733-27-1 84214-94-8 85099-50-9
 85099-51-0 87925-52-8 91613-20-6 91613-21-7 91788-83-9

96204-36-3 99473-08-2 104564-32-1 106556-36-9 106917-30-0
 106917-31-1 109423-00-9 110843-97-5 110843-98-6 114679-28-6
 122035-71-6 122586-52-1 122586-95-2 124172-53-8 130277-45-1
 131290-55-6 134016-70-9 137658-77-6 137759-38-7 138968-35-1
 144757-53-9 145849-89-4, Cyasorb UV 3529 147315-50-2 148236-55-9
 150686-79-6 154825-62-4 162068-65-7 162068-70-4 168921-81-1
 173043-43-1 178905-31-2 178905-32-3 214692-65-6 219991-91-0
 248606-47-5, Tinuvin 791 332345-77-4 372092-37-0 468772-66-9
 474043-38-4 474043-40-8 474043-42-0 474043-43-1
 475672-75-4 562107-99-7 562108-00-3 566135-26-0D,
 polymer with mixed C20 to C24 alpha-olefins 566135-27-1
 566135-28-2 566135-30-6 566135-31-7 566135-32-8 566135-33-9
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)
 IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinylchloride 9003-08-1 9003-17-2, Polybutadiene
 9003-27-4, Isobutylene homopolymer 9003-29-6, Butene
 homopolymer 9003-31-0, Isoprene homopolymer
 9003-35-4 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-54-7, Acrylonitrile-styrene
 copolymer 9003-56-9, Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene
 copolymer 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, polymers 9004-36-8,
 Cellulose acetate butyrate 9011-05-6 9016-80-2, Methylpentene
 homopolymer 9065-92-3, Octene homopolymer
 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile 25038-76-0, Norbornene homopolymer
 25038-78-2, Dicyclopentadiene homopolymer 33638-10-7
 50981-41-4, Hexene homopolymer 67290-43-1, Heptene
 homopolymer 143248-85-5, Hexadiene homopolymer
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
 (UV stabilizers and UV stabilized thermoplastic compns.)

L45 ANSWER 3 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:550984 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:118095
 TITLE: Photoprotective and lightfastness-enhancing
 siloxanes and cosmetic composition
 INVENTOR(S): Smith, Thomas W.; McGrane, Kathleen M.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xerox Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 33 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003133886	A1	20030717	US 2001-1572	20011115
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-1572	20011115
AB The title triorganosilyl-terminated polysiloxane copolymers have substituents, R1-9, and R10 = alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or alkylaryl, R11, R12 = alkylene, arylene, arylalkylene, or alkylarylene, G = cationic moiety, A = anionic moiety, n = integer representing the no. of repeat OSi(R7)(R8) monomer units, a = integer representing the no. of repeat				

OSi(R10) (R12 -lightfastness moiety) monomer units, and c = integer representing the no. of repeat OSi(R9) (R11-hydrophilic moiety) monomer units. Sunscreen compns. are given.

IT 562084-82-6DP, trimethylsilyl-terminated

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(assumed monomers; photoprotective and lightfastness -enhancing siloxanes)

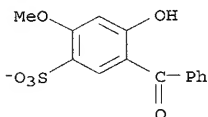
RN 562084-82-6 CAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, 3-(dihydroxymethylsilyl)-N,N,N-trimethyl-, polymer with dimethylsilanediol, salt with 5-benzoyl-4-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzenesulfonic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 65994-36-7

CMF C14 H11 O6 S



CM 2

CRN 562084-81-5

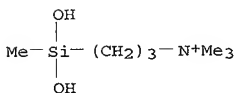
CMF (C7 H20 N O2 Si . C2 H8 O2 Si)x

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 438633-97-7

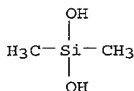
CMF C7 H20 N O2 Si



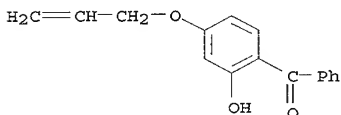
CM 4

CRN 1066-42-8

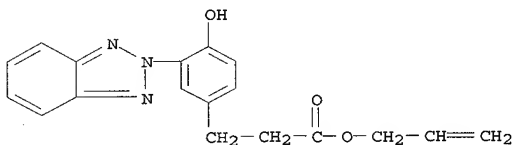
CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



IT 2549-87-3DP, reaction products with dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol copolymer Me ether, trimethylsilyl-terminated
 13282-45-6DP, reaction products with dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol copolymer Me ether, trimethylsilyl-terminated
 171483-98-0DP, trimethylsilyl-terminated, reaction products with lightfastness-enhancing groups 562084-80-4DP, reaction products with dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol copolymer Me ether, trimethylsilyl-terminated 562084-83-7P
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (photoprotective and lightfastness-enhancing siloxanes)
 RN 2549-87-3 CAPLUS
 CN Methanone, [2-hydroxy-4-(2-propenyloxy)phenyl]phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 13282-45-6 CAPLUS
 CN Benzenepropanoic acid, 3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxy-, 2-propenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 171483-98-0 CAPLUS
 CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol and oxirane, methyl ether, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 67-56-1
CMF C H4 O

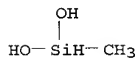


CM 2

CRN 156310-28-0
CMF (C2 H8 O2 Si . C2 H4 O . C H6 O2 Si)x
CCI PMS

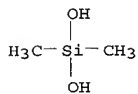
CM 3

CRN 43641-90-3
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 4

CRN 1066-42-8
CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



CM 5

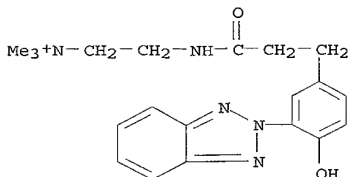
CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O



RN 562084-80-4 CAPLUS

KOROMA EIC1700

CN Ethanaminium, 2-[[3-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-oxopropyl]amino]-N,N,N-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 562084-83-7 CAPLUS
CN QMS 435, 5-benzoyl-4-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzenesulfonate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

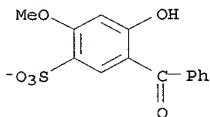
CM 1

CRN 532383-89-4
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 65994-36-7
CMF C14 H11 O6 S



IC ICM A61K007-42
ICS A61K007-021; C08G077-38
NCL 424059000; 424063000; 525474000
CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
Section cross-reference(s): 62
ST UV absorbing siloxane copolymer cosmetic
IT Polysiloxanes, preparation
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(contg. UV absorbing groups; photoprotective and lightfastness-enhancing siloxanes)

KOROMA EIC1700

- IT **Sunscreens**
 UV stabilizers
 (photoprotective and **lightfastness**-enhancing siloxanes)
- IT **562084-82-6DP**, trimethylsilyl-terminated
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (assumed monomers; photoprotective and **lightfastness**-enhancing siloxanes)
- IT **2549-87-3DP**, reaction products with dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol copolymer Me ether, trimethylsilyl-terminated
 13282-45-6DP, reaction products with dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol copolymer Me ether, trimethylsilyl-terminated
 171483-98-0DP, trimethylsilyl-terminated, reaction products with **lightfastness**-enhancing groups **562084-80-4DP**, reaction products with dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol copolymer Me ether, trimethylsilyl-terminated **562084-83-7P**
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (photoprotective and **lightfastness**-enhancing siloxanes)
- IT **13688-55-6P**
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (photoprotective and **lightfastness**-enhancing siloxanes)
- IT **79-10-7**, Propenoic acid, reactions 999-97-3, Hexamethyldisilazane
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (photoprotective and **lightfastness**-enhancing siloxanes)

L45 ANSWER 4 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:523785 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:92781

TITLE: Ink-jet printing sheet containing silicone surfactant, printed material, and their application

INVENTOR(S): Miyamoto, Kenichi; Mori, Kenichi; Morishige, Chikao

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyobo Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

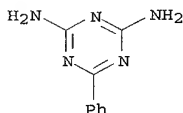
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003191619	A2	20030709	JP 2001-395212	20011226
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-395212	20011226

AB The material has a porous ink receiving layer contg. the silicone surfactant characterized by having (1) water-soly. <20 wt.% at 25.degree. and 30 min still standing and (2) 500-1500 cps viscosity at 25.degree.. Images are formed by pigment ink on the material. They are used by back-printing for viewing or exposing the layer to light for advertising illumination. The material shows improved laminating strength and abrasion resistance.

IT 26160-89-4, Epostar MS
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ink permeating layer; ink-jet printing sheet
contg. silicone surfactant)
RN 26160-89-4 CAPLUS
CN Formaldehyde, polymer with 6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (9CT) (CA
INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 91-76-9
CMF C9 H9 N5



CM 2

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O

H₂C=O

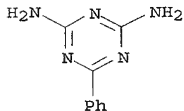
IC ICM B41M005-00
ICS B41J002-01; G09F013-04
CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other
Reprographic Processes)
ST ink jet printing sheet silicone surfactant
IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); USES (Uses)
(FZ 4452, PT 19, ink permeating layer; ink-jet
printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
IT Aminoplasts
Polyesters, uses
Polyurethanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone
surfactant)
IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); USES (Uses)
(di-Me, ethoxylated propoxylated, Paintad 32, anchor layer; ink

KOROMA EIC1700

- jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(di-Me, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene-, TSF 4450, ink permeating layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT Ink-jet recording sheets
(ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-, anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT Surfactants
(silicone; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT Polyesters, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(support; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT 75-21-8D, Oxirane, polymers with dimethylsiloxane
75-56-9D, Methyloxirane, polymers with dimethylsiloxane
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT 9003-08-1, Melamine resin 120860-05-1, Nikasol A 08 153550-40-4, Vylonal MD 16 182576-61-0, Epostar MA 1001 190606-09-8, Takelac W 635
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT 138184-82-4, Accogel C 171903-56-3, Epostar MA 1006 217311-60-9, Acrylic A 1300
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ink absorbing layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT 26160-89-4, Epostar MS 423125-70-6, Desmodur BL 3475
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ink permeating layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT 252574-50-8, Acrylic Hu 596
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT 25038-59-9, Poly(ethylene terephthalate), uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(support; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- L45 ANSWER 5 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:523784 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:76386
TITLE: Ink-jet printing sheet containing silicone
surfactant, printed material, and their application
INVENTOR(S): Miyamoto, Kenichi; Mori, Kenichi; Morishige, Chikao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyobo Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	JP 2003191614	A2	20030709	JP 2001-394648	20011226
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				JP 2001-394648	20011226
AB	The material has a porous ink receiving layer contg. the silicone surfactant characterized by having (1) .ltoreq.300 cps viscosity at 25.degree. and (2) HLB .gtoreq.6 [HLB = (wt. of hydrophilic group of surfactant/total wt. of surfactant) .times. 20]. The printed material are formed by using pigment ink on the material. They are used by back-printing for viewing or exposing the layer to light for advertising illumination. The material shows improved laminating strength and abrasion resistance.				
IT	26160-89-4, Epostar MS RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (ink permeating layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)				
RN	26160-89-4 CAPLUS				
CN	Formaldehyde, polymer with 6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				
CM	1				
CRN	91-76-9				
CMF	C9 H9 N5				



CM 2
CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O

H₂C=O

IC ICM B41M005-00
ICS B41J002-01

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST ink jet printing sheet silicone surfactant

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(FZ 2105, ink permeating layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)

IT Aminoplasts
Polyesters, uses
Polyurethanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)

IT Polysiloxanes, polymers
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(di-Me, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene-, TSF 4440, anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)

IT Ink-jet recording sheets
(ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, graft, FZ 2118, ink permeating layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-, anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-, graft, FZ 2118, ink permeating layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)

IT Surfactants
(silicone; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)

IT 75-21-8D, Oxirane, polymers with dimethylsiloxane
75-56-9D, Methyloxirane, polymers with dimethylsiloxane

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)

IT 9003-08-1, Melamine resin 182576-61-0, Epostar MA 1001 190606-09-8, Takelac W 635
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)

IT 138184-81-3, Accogel A 171903-56-3, Epostar MA 1006 217311-60-9, Acrylic A 1300
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ink absorbing layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)

IT 26160-89-4, Epostar MS 423125-70-6, Desmodur BL 3475
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ink permeating layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)

IT 252574-50-8, Acrylic Hu 596
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)

L45 ANSWER 6 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:523783 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:76385
 TITLE: Ink jet printing sheet containing silicone surfactant, printed material, and their application
 INVENTOR(S): Miyamoto, Kenichi; Mori, Kenichi; Morishige, Chikao
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyobo Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003191609	A2	20030709	JP 2001-394643	20011226
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-394643	20011226

AB The material has a porous ink receiving layer contg. the silicone surfactant characterized by having (1) water-soly. .gtoreq.20 wt.% at 25.degree. and 30 min still standing and (2) HLB .gtoreq.6 [HLB = (wt. of hydrophilic group of surfactant/total wt. of surfactant) .times. 20]. The printed material are characterized by forming with pigment ink on the material. They are used by back-printing for viewing or exposing the layer to light for advertising illumination. The material shows improved laminating strength and abrasion resistance.

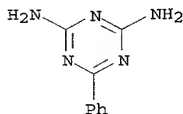
IT 26160-89-4, Epostar MS
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ink permeating layer; ink-jet printing sheet

contg. silicone surfactant)

RN 26160-89-4 CAPLUS
CN Formaldehyde, polymer with 6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 91-76-9
CMF C9 H9 N5



CM 2

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O

H₂C=O

IC ICM B41M005-00
ICS B41J002-01
CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
ST ink jet printing sheet silicone surfactant
IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(FZ 2105, ink permeating layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
IT Aminoplasts
Polyesters, uses
Polyurethanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(di-Me, ethoxylated propoxylated, Paintad 32, anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
IT Ink-jet recording sheets
(ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
IT Polysiloxanes, uses

KOROMA EIC1700

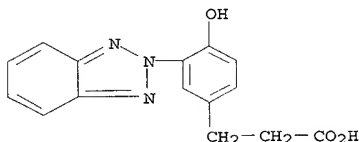
- RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, graft, FZ 2118, ink permeating layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-, anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-, graft, FZ 2118, ink permeating layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT Surfactants
(silicone; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT Polyesters, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(support; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT 75-21-8D, Oxirane, polymers with dimethylsiloxane
75-56-9D, Methyloxirane, polymers with dimethylsiloxane
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT 9003-08-1, Melamine resin 120860-05-1, Nikasol A 08 153550-40-4, Vylonal MD 16 182576-61-0, Epostar MA 1001 190606-09-8, Takelac W 635
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(anchor layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT 138184-81-3, Accogel A 138184-82-4, Accogel C 171903-56-3, Epostar MA 1006 217311-60-9, Acrydic A 1300
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ink absorbing layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT 26160-89-4, Epostar MS 423125-70-6, Desmodur BL 3475
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ink permeating layer; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT 252574-50-8, Acrydic Hu 596
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)
- IT 25038-59-9, Poly(ethylene terephthalate), uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(support; ink-jet printing sheet contg. silicone surfactant)

L45 ANSWER 7 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

KOROMA EIC1700

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:408787 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:409416
 TITLE: Recording sheets with **lightfastness**
-enhancing siloxanes
 INVENTOR(S): Smith, Thomas W.; McGrane, Kathleen M.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xerox Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 34 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6569511	B1	20030527	US 2001-2342	20011115
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-2342	20011115
AB	Disclosed is a recording sheet which comprises a substrate and an image-receiving coating situated on at least one surface of the substrate, said image-receiving coating being suitable for receiving images of an aq. ink, said image-receiving coating comprising a lightfastness agent which is a polysiloxane having thereon a hydrophilic moiety and a lightfastness moiety.			
IT	14234-65-2P RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (prepn. of lightfastness-enhancing siloxanes for recording sheets)			
RN	14234-65-2 CAPLUS			
CN	Benzenepropanoic acid, 3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			

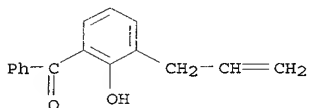


IT 46874-86-6DP, reaction products with dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol graft **copolymer** Me ether
 171483-98-0DP, Dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol graft **copolymer** methyl ether, reaction products
 223463-29-4DP, reaction products with diemthylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol graft **copolymer** Me ether
 531534-02-8DP, reaction products with dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol graft **copolymer** Me ether
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(recording sheets with **lightfastness-enhancing siloxanes**)

RN 46874-86-6 CAPLUS

CN Methanone, [2-hydroxy-3-(2-propenyl)phenyl]phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 171483-98-0 CAPLUS

CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol and oxirane, methyl ether, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 67-56-1

CMF C H4 O



CM 2

CRN 156310-28-0

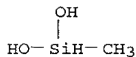
CMF (C2 H8 O2 Si . C2 H4 O . C H6 O2 Si)x

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 43641-90-3

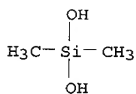
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 4

CRN 1066-42-8

CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



CM 5

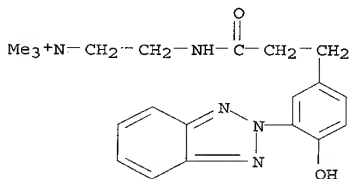
CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



RN 223463-29-4 CAPLUS

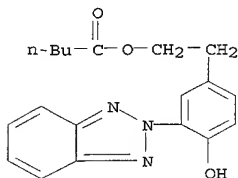
CN Ethanaminium, 2-[[3-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-oxopropyl]amino]-N,N,N-trimethyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

RN 531534-02-8 CAPLUS

CN Pentanoic acid, 2-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- IC ICM B32B003-00
 NCL 428195000; 347105000; 428447000
 CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
 Section cross-reference(s): 35, 38
 ST ink jet recording sheets **lightfastness enhancing siloxanes**
 IT Ink-jet recording sheets
 (recording sheets with **lightfastness-enhancing siloxanes**)
 IT **Polysiloxanes**, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (recording sheets with **lightfastness-enhancing siloxanes**)
 IT 88-74-4 109-52-4, Pentanoic acid, reactions 501-97-3 999-97-3,
 Hexamethyldisilazane 3399-67-5
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (prepn. of **lightfastness-enhancing siloxanes** for recording sheets)
 IT 119-66-4P 14234-65-2P 171504-00-0P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (prepn. of **lightfastness-enhancing siloxanes** for recording sheets)
 IT 23523-56-0DP, reaction products with diemthylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol graft copolymer Me ether
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (prepn. of **lightfastness-enhancing siloxanes** for recording sheets)
 IT 6628-37-1DP, Sodium 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonate, reaction products with diemthylsilanediol-trimethylaminopropyl methylsilanediol copolymer 46874-86-6DP, reaction products with dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol graft copolymer Me ether 171483-98-0DP, Dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol graft copolymer methyl ether, reaction products 223463-29-4DP, reaction products with diemthylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol graft copolymer Me ether 531534-02-8DP, reaction products with dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol graft copolymer

Me ether 532383-89-4DP, QMS 435, reaction products with sodium
2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonate
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(recording sheets with lightfastness-enhancing
siloxanes)

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L45 ANSWER 8 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:55002 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:112449

TITLE: Production of liposomes coated with
polyhydroxyalkanoate

INVENTOR(S): Nomoto, Tsuyoshi; Yano, Tetsuya; Kozaki, Shinya;
Honma, Tsutomu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 61 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1277464	A2	20030122	EP 2002-15375	20020710
EP 1277464	A3	20030604		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
JP 2003024767	A2	20030128	JP 2001-210020	20010710
US 2003113368	A1	20030619	US 2002-190490	20020709
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-210020	A 20010710

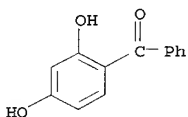
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:112449

AB A structure is provided that has both drug holding capability and
sustained releasability of a liposome and mech. strength of
polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA). It is produced by coating with
polyhydroxyalkanoate at least part of the outer wall of the liposome. The
structure is excellent in holding capability for hydrophilic and
lipophilic drugs and other water-sol. and hydrophobic substances, and is
capable of controlling the sustained releasability. For example,
controlled drug release was obtained by encapsulating calcein in liposomes
coated with poly(3-hydroxyoctanoic acid) prep. using PHA synthase derived
from Pseudomonas cichorii and (R)-3-hydroxyoctanoyl CoA substrate.

IT 131-56-6, 2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for
controlled/sustained release)

RN 131-56-6 CAPLUS

CN Methanone, (2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- IC ICM A61K009-127
- CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 5, 16, 35, 42, 62
- ST polyhydroxyalkanoate liposome coating controlled sustained drug release;
PHA synthase hydroxyacyl CoA biochem polymn liposome coating
- IT Burkholderia
(OK3 and OK4, genetically transformed; prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes using microorganism-derived PHA synthase and hydroxyalkyl CoA substrate)
- IT Alcaligenes
(TL2; genetically transformed; prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes using microorganism-derived PHA synthase and hydroxyalkyl CoA substrate)
- IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino-terminated, grafts with polyhydroxyalkanoates; prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)
- IT Erythrocyte
(artificial; prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)
- IT Polymerization
(biochem.; prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes using microorganism-derived PHA synthase and hydroxyalkyl CoA substrate)
- IT Agrochemical formulations
(controlled-release, liposomes; prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)
- IT Amines, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(diamines, crosslinking agents; prodn. of crosslinked polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)
- IT Burkholderia cepacia
Escherichia coli
Pseudomonas cichorii
Pseudomonas jessenii
Pseudomonas putida
Ralstonia eutropha
(genetically transformed; prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes using microorganism-derived PHA synthase and hydroxyalkyl CoA substrate)
- IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(graft, hydroxycarboxylic acid-based; prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)
- IT Polyesters, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydroxycarboxylic acid-based; prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)

IT Drug delivery systems
(liposomes, controlled-release; prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)

IT Drug delivery systems
(liposomes, sustained-release; prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)

IT Cosmetics
(liposomes; prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)

IT Crosslinking
Crosslinking agents
(prodn. of crosslinked polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)

IT Agrochemicals
Blood substitutes
Dyes
Pigments, nonbiological
(prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)

IT Fertilizers
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)

IT Hemoglobins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)

IT Encapsulation
(prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes using microorganism-derived PHA synthase and hydroxyalkyl CoA substrate)

IT Crosslinking
(radiochem.; prodn. of crosslinked polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)

IT Agrochemical formulations
(sustained-release, liposomes; prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)

IT 108-30-5, Succinic anhydride, reactions 124-09-4, Hexamethylenediamine, reactions 931-36-2, 2-Ethyl-4-methylimidazole
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(crosslinking agent; prodn. of crosslinked polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)

IT 69071-40-5, Direct Special Black AXN
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(ink compn. contg.; prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)

IT 487028-92-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prodn. of crosslinked polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for controlled/sustained release)

- IT 122-14-5, O,O-Dimethyl-O-(3-methyl-4-nitrophenyl) phosphorothioate
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for
controlled/sustained release)
- IT 473988-23-7P 473988-24-8P
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BIOL
(Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for
controlled/sustained release)
- IT 154994-48-6P 155075-32-4P
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic
use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for
controlled/sustained release)
- IT 487028-91-1P
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological
study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for
controlled/sustained release)
- IT 172923-04-5P, Isotactic Poly((R)-3-hydroxy-5-phenylvaleric acid)
340255-66-5P
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for
controlled/sustained release)
- IT 14292-27-4, 3-Hydroxyoctanoic acid 473988-22-6 473994-63-7
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for
controlled/sustained release)
- IT 131-56-6, 2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for
controlled/sustained release)
- IT 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1461-15-0, Calcein 9002-98-6D, grafts with
polyhydroxyalkanoates 26336-38-9D, Polyvinyl amine, grafts with
polyhydroxyalkanoates
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes for
controlled/sustained release)
- IT 134688-88-3, PHA synthase
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(prodn. of polyhydroxyalkanoate-coated liposomes using
microorganism-derived PHA synthase and hydroxyalkyl CoA substrate)

L45 ANSWER 9 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:40121 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:112441

TITLE: Particulate construct comprising polyhydroxyalkanoate
and method for producing it

INVENTOR(S): Yano, Tetsuya; Nomoto, Tsuyoshi; Kozaki, Shinya;
Honma, Tsutomu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 116 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

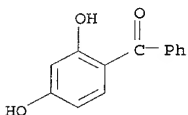
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1275378	A2	20030115	EP 2002-15357	20020710
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
JP 2003175092	A2	20030624	JP 2002-196578	20020704
CN 1431041	A	20030723	CN 2002-151808	20020710
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			JP 2001-210040	A 20010710
			JP 2001-210041	A 20010710
			JP 2001-210043	A 20010710
			JP 2001-210055	A 20010710

AB A particulate construct, such as microcapsules, comprises an external solid phase contg. polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA), prepd. by biochem. polymn. of a 3-hydroxyalkanoic acid monomer unit using PHA synthetase, and an internal phase contg. at least one solid phase, liq. phase, and gaseous phase. The internal phase is selected from, e.g., an agricultural drug component, an ultrasonic contrast medium, a perfluorocarbon gas, a dye or a pigment for ink compns., Hb, a cosmetic component, or a fertilizer component. A method for producing such particulate construct and a slow releasing prepn. of a high drug content capable of stably incorporating the drug in the particulate construct with zero-order release for a certain period are described. For example, microcapsules holding an antibiotic, vancomycin, were prepd. To 70 mL of chloroform, were added 10 mL of 5% glucose soln. contg. 0.2 g of vancomycin, the PHA synthetase YN2-C1 prepd. from *Pseudomonas cichorii* YN2 strain with a concn. of 10 U/mL, and (R)-3-hydroxyoctanoyl CoA to end concn. of 1 mM, and the mixt. was emulsified with a probe ultrasonic oscillator to obtain a w/o emulsion. The emulsion thus prepd. was incubated for PHA synthesis at 37.degree. for 3 h. The reaction liq. was size sepd. by gel filtration (Sephadex G-50 column) to obtain microcapsules. Based on the dynamic light scattering method, the microcapsules had an av. particle size of 840 nm and was in a monodispersed state. The PHA (Mn = 15,000 and Mw = 37,000) was comprised of 3-hydroxy-5-valeric acid monomer unit.

IT 131-56-6, 2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)

RN 131-56-6 CAPLUS

CN Methanone, (2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- IC ICM A61K009-16
ICS A61K009-50; C12P007-62
- CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 5, 16, 35, 42, 62
- ST polyhydroxyalkanoate prepn PHA synthase hydroxyacyl CoA microcapsule;
encapsulation agrochem cosmetic drug polyhydroxyalkanoate; slow release
microcapsule polyhydroxyalkanoate biochem polymn
- IT Imaging agents
(acoustic imaging contrast agents, internal phase contg.; prepn. of
slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem.
polymn. of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(amino, grafts with polyhydroxyalkanoates; prepn. of slow-release
polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of
hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT Polymerization
(biochem.; prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by
biochem. polymn. of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA
synthase)
- IT Capsules
(cosmetic microcapsules; prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate
microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of hydroxyacyl CoA in
presence of PHA synthase)
- IT Amines, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(diamines, crosslinking agents; prepn. of slow-release
polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of
hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT Escherichia coli
(genetically transformed; prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate
microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of hydroxyacyl CoA in
presence of PHA synthase)
- IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); COS (Cosmetic
use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(hydroxycarboxylic acid-based; prepn. of slow-release
polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of
hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT Cosmetics
(internal phase contg. ingredients for; prepn. of slow-release

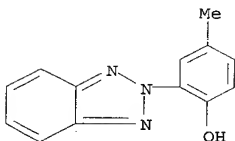
- polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT Dyes
Pigments, nonbiological
(internal phase contg.; prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT Fertilizers
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(internal phase contg.; prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT Hemoglobins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(internal phase contg.; prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT Perfluorocarbons
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(internal phase contg.; prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(microcapsules, slow-release; prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT Agrochemical formulations
Cosmetics
(microcapsules; prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT Encapsulation
(microencapsulation; prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT Agrochemicals
Alcaligenes
Burkholderia
Burkholderia cepacia
Crosslinking agents
Particle size
Pseudomonas cichorii
Pseudomonas jessenii
Pseudomonas putida
Ralstonia eutropha
(prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT Inks
(prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase for inks)
- IT Crosslinking

- (radiochem.; prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. **polymn.** of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT Drug delivery systems
 - (slow-release, microcapsules; prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. **polymn.** of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT 108-30-5, Succinic anhydride, reactions 124-09-4, Hexamethylenediamine, reactions
 - RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (crosslinking agent; prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. **polymn.** of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT 111-66-0, 1-Octene 124-07-2, Octanoic acid, processes 625-72-9, (R)-3-Hydroxybutyric acid 4144-62-1, 5-Benzoylvaleric acid 4441-63-8, 4-Cyclohexylbutyric acid 24484-22-8 44987-72-6, (R)-3-Hydroxyoctanoic acid 153744-07-1 155638-20-3 454704-38-2 477219-09-3
 - RL: BCP (Biochemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. **polymn.** of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT 358718-36-2 393085-31-9 404892-66-6 452081-80-0 463301-93-1 477345-14-5
 - RL: BCP (Biochemical process); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. **polymn.** of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT 31759-58-7P 141455-97-2P 154994-48-6P 155075-32-4P 172923-04-5P 340255-66-5P 347867-66-7P 347867-67-8P 457659-01-7P 473988-23-7P 473988-24-8P 484040-58-6P 484685-20-3P 484685-21-4P 484685-22-5P 484685-23-6P 484685-24-7P 484685-25-8P 484685-26-9P 484685-27-0P 484685-28-1P 484685-29-2P 484685-30-5P 485842-26-0P
 - RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. **polymn.** of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT 134688-88-3, Polyhydroxyalkanoate synthetase
 - RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses) (prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. **polymn.** of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT 69071-40-5, Direct special black AXN
 - RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. **polymn.** of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT 122-14-5 131-56-6, 2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1461-15-0, Calcein 153031-21-1 168395-24-2
 - RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (prepn. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. **polymn.** of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
- IT 9002-98-6DP, grafts with polyhydroxyalkanoates 26336-38-9DP,

Polyvinylamine, grafts with polyhydroxyalkanoates
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (prep. of slow-release polyhydroxyalkanoate microcapsules by biochem. polymn. of hydroxyacyl CoA in presence of PHA synthase)
 IT 485889-50-7 485889-51-8 485889-52-9 485889-53-0 485889-54-1, 5:
 PN: EP1275378 SEQID: 5 unclaimed DNA 485889-55-2, 6: PN: EP1275378
 SEQID: 6 unclaimed DNA 485889-56-3 485889-57-4 485889-58-5
 485889-59-6 485889-60-9 485889-61-0
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (unclaimed nucleotide sequence; particulate construct comprising polyhydroxyalkanoate and method for producing it)

L45 ANSWER 10 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:927822 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:14769
 TITLE: Uv-sensitive marking composition for temporarily visible mark
 INVENTOR(S): Fox, Neil S.; Finke, Christopher P.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	US 2002178970	A1	20021205	US 2001-873027	20010601
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				US 2001-873027	20010601
AB	The marking compn. for placing a temporarily visible mark on a surface comprises a paint base, and a pigmented colorant the mark of which progressively but substantially becomes invisible upon exposure to UV light. Thus, a compn. from xylene 44, acrylic polymer 25, Special Fugitive Colorant 20, and Tinuvin P 1, and then acetone 1 and xylene 9 parts was dried within 15 min. to give a mark, which was disappeared significantly after 15 days and became almost completely invisible by day 40.				
IT	2440-22-4				
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (Uv-sensitive marking compn. for temporarily visible mark)				
RN	2440-22-4				
CN	Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



IC ICM C09D011-02
 NCL 106031640; 106031750; 106031770; 106031860; 106031690; 106031880
 CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 ST acrylic UV sensitive marking compn temporary mark
 IT Coloring materials
 Light-sensitive materials
 Pigments, nonbiological
 (Uv-sensitive marking compn. for temporarily visible mark)
 IT Acrylic polymers, uses
 Alkyd resins
 Epoxy resins, uses
 Phenolic resins, uses
 Polysiloxanes, uses
 Polyurethanes, uses
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (Uv-sensitive marking compn. for temporarily visible mark)
 IT Terpenes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (Uv-sensitive marking compn. for temporarily visible mark)
 IT Inks
 (marking; Uv-sensitive marking compn. for temporarily visible mark)
 IT Vinyl compounds, uses
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (polymers; Uv-sensitive marking compn. for temporarily visible mark)
 IT 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-34-6, Cellulose, uses 477795-91-8, MacoPol
 WR 214-3100
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (Uv-sensitive marking compn. for temporarily visible mark)
 IT 2440-22-4, Tinuvin P
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (Uv-sensitive marking compn. for temporarily visible mark)

L45 ANSWER 11 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:728733 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:249201
 TITLE: Thermal transfer protective sheets with good water absorption, and thermal-transfer-printed matters protected with them

INVENTOR(S): Obouchi, Naohiro; Usuki, Hideki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Printing Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 18 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002274064	A2	20020925	JP 2001-213845	20010713
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-6181	A 20010115

AB The transfer sheet comprises (A) a substrate release layer, (B) a water absorbing layer comprising polyvinyl alc. (I), SiO₂ spherical micropowders, and colloidal silica, and (C) an adhesive layer. Thus, a transfer sheet consisting of (A) a PET substrate layer with an acrylic silicone release layer (Celtop 226), (B) a water-absorbing layer comprising I (Poval C 318), SiO₂ (Sylosphere C 1504), and colloidal silica (Snowtex O), (C) a primer layer of polyvinylpyrrolidone (K 90), and (D) an adhesive layer comprising a polyester (Vylon 700), a UV-absorbing acrylic resin (UVA 635L), and SiO₂ (Sylysia 310) was heat-transferred on a printed image to give a protective layer showing good transparency and stamp ink stability.

IT 25189-68-8, UVA 635L
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (UV absorber, adhesive layer contg.; thermal transfer protective sheets with good water absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)

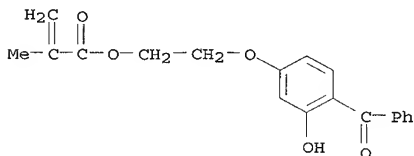
RN 25189-68-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-(4-benzoyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)ethyl ester, polymer with methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 16613-04-0

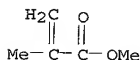
CMF C19 H18 O5



CM 2

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



- IC ICM B41M005-38
- ICS B41J031-00; B41J031-05; B41M005-26; B41M005-40
- CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
- Section cross-reference(s): 74
- ST thermal transfer sheet image protective film; colloidal silica transfer coating water absorbent; polyvinyl alc thermal transfer coating transparency
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 - (acrylic-epoxy, Celtop 226, release layer; thermal transfer protective sheets with good water absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)
- IT Epoxy resins, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 - (acrylic-polysiloxane-, Celtop 226, release layer; thermal transfer protective sheets with good water absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)
- IT Polyesters, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 - (adhesive layer, primer layer; thermal transfer protective sheets with good water absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)
- IT Epoxy resins, uses
 - Polycarbonates, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 - (adhesive layer; thermal transfer protective sheets with good water absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)
- IT Ethers, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 - (alkyl vinyl, polymers, primer layer; thermal transfer protective sheets with good water absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)
- IT Transparent materials
 - (coatings; thermal transfer protective sheets with good water absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)
- IT Alkyd resins
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 - (primer layer; thermal transfer protective sheets with good water absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)
- IT Polyesters, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 - (release sheet; thermal transfer protective sheets with good water absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)
- IT Thermal-transfer printing materials
 - (sheets; thermal transfer protective sheets with good water absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)

- IT Coating materials
(transparent; thermal transfer protective sheets with good water
absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)
- IT Coating materials
(water-absorbing; thermal transfer protective sheets with good water
absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)
- IT 25189-68-8, UVA 635L
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(UV absorber, adhesive layer contg.; thermal transfer protective sheets
with good water absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)
- IT 9003-22-9, Vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride copolymer 460352-13-0,
Vylon 700
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(adhesive layer; thermal transfer protective sheets with good water
absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)
- IT 110-16-7D, Maleic acid, polymers 9003-39-8, K 90 9004-34-6,
Cellulose, uses 143929-13-9, WR 961
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(primer layer; thermal transfer protective sheets with good water
absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)
- IT 25038-59-9, PET polymer, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(release sheet; thermal transfer protective sheets with good water
absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)
- IT 7631-86-9, Silica, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(spherical powder, colloidal, water-absorbing layer contg.; thermal
transfer protective sheets with good water absorption for
thermal-transfer-printed images)
- IT 460331-31-1P, Acrylamide-glyoxal-urea-Poval C 318 copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(water-absorbing layer; thermal transfer protective sheets with good
water absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)
- IT 9002-89-5, Gohsenol GL 03 102577-34-4, Poval C 318 124364-09-6,
Gohsenol KH 17 151065-52-0, Gohsenol KP 06
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(water-absorbing layer; thermal transfer protective sheets with good
water absorption for thermal-transfer-printed images)

L45 ANSWER 12 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:688186 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:239720

TITLE: One-component photocurable resist composition for
electronic parts

INVENTOR(S): Hiwasa, Nobu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Otex K. K., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

KOROMA EIC1700

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002256063	A2	20020911	JP 2001-55168	20010228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-55168 20010228

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:239720

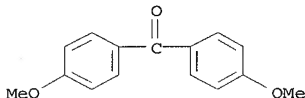
AB The compn. comprises (a) cation-polymerizable org. substances of methylol compds., ethylenically unsatd. compds., and/or heterocyclic compds. 0.1-95, (b) latent photopolymer. initiators of cryst. ion-assocn. substances represented by $[(C_5(R_1)_n)_2mMm]l+[\{B(R_2)_4\}-J]l$ [M = Fe; C₅ = cyclopentadienyl; R₁ = electron-donating alkyl group bonded to C of C₅; n = 5; m = l = 1; R₂ = (halogenated) aryl or halogenated alkyl ligand coordinated to B atom; 4 of R₂ have same identity] 0.01-10, and (c) sensitizers 0.1-10%. The compn. may contain 0.5-90% inorg. fillers. The compn. is used for patterning resists, solder resists, plating resists, hole-embedding inks and resists, and conductive inks.

IT 90-96-0, 4,4'-Dimethoxybenzophenone 611-94-9, 4-Methoxybenzophenone 611-99-4, 4,4'-Dihydroxybenzophenone 1137-42-4, 4-Hydroxybenzophenone 13020-57-0, 3-Hydroxybenzophenone 41295-28-7, 3,3'-Dimethyl-4-methoxybenzophenone

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (sensitizer; one-component photoresist compn. contg. cation-polymerizable substances, latent initiators, and sensitizers for electronic parts)

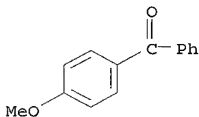
RN 90-96-0 CAPLUS

CN Methanone, bis(4-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



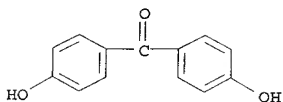
RN 611-94-9 CAPLUS

CN Methanone, (4-methoxyphenyl)phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

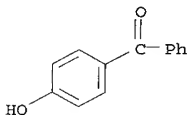


RN 611-99-4 CAPLUS

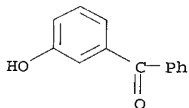
CN Methanone, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



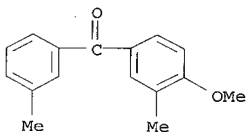
RN 1137-42-4 CAPLUS
CN Methanone, (4-hydroxyphenyl)phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 13020-57-0 CAPLUS
CN Methanone, (3-hydroxyphenyl)phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 41295-28-7 CAPLUS
CN Methanone, (4-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)(3-methylphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08G059-72
ICS C09K003-00
CC 74-5 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 37, 76
ST photocurable resist cation polymerizable org substance; ion assocn substance latent photopolymn initiator resist; sensitizer latent photopolymn initiator one component resist; methylol

- cation polymerizable photoresist elec part; unsatd compd cation
polymerizable photoresist elec part; heterocyclic compd cation
polymerizable photoresist elec part
- IT Ethers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(cyclic; one-component photoresist compn. contg. cation-
polymerizable substances, latent initiators, and sensitizers
for electronic parts)
- IT Inks
(elec. conductive; one-component photoresist compn. contg. cation-
polymerizable substances, latent initiators, and sensitizers
for electronic parts)
- IT Electric conductors
(inks; one-component photoresist compn. contg.
cation-polymerizable substances, latent initiators, and
sensitizers for electronic parts)
- IT Photoresists
Printed circuit boards
Solder resists
(one-component photoresist compn. contg. cation-polymerizable
substances, latent initiators, and sensitizers for electronic parts)
- IT Cyclosiloxanes
Epoxides
Epoxy resins, uses
Lactams
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(one-component photoresist compn. contg. cation-polymerizable
substances, latent initiators, and sensitizers for electronic parts)
- IT Polymerization catalysts
(photopolymn., latent; one-component photoresist compn.
contg. cation-polymerizable substances, latent initiators,
and sensitizers for electronic parts)
- IT 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Admafine AO 802, filler; one-component photoresist compn. contg.
cation-polymerizable substances, latent initiators, and
sensitizers for electronic parts)
- IT 141-78-6, Acetidin, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(acetidin; one-component photoresist compn. contg. cation-
polymerizable substances, latent initiators, and sensitizers
for electronic parts)
- IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses 7631-86-9, SO-E2, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(filler; one-component photoresist compn. contg. cation-
polymerizable substances, latent initiators, and sensitizers
for electronic parts)
- IT 220517-46-4
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(one-component photoresist compn. contg. cation-polymerizable
substances, latent initiators, and sensitizers for electronic parts)
- IT 56-81-5D, Glycerin, polyglycidyl ether 95-96-5, Lactide 96-08-2,

Limonene dioxide 109-99-9, Tetrahydrofuran, uses 110-88-3, Trioxane, uses 122-60-1, Phenyl glycidyl ether 123-91-1, Dioxane, uses 151-56-4, Aziridine, uses 286-20-4, Cyclohexene oxide 503-30-0, Oxetane 592-90-5, Oxepane 646-06-0, Dioxolane 930-22-3 1072-43-1, Propylene sulfide 2238-07-5, Diglycidyl ether 2386-90-5, Bis(2,3-epoxycyclopentyl) ether 2426-08-6, Butyl glycidyl ether 2451-62-9, Triglycidyl isocyanurate 4206-61-5, Diethylene glycol diglycidyl ether 5493-45-8 6303-21-5D, Phosphinic acid, esters 10580-65-1, Nonyl glycidyl ether 13410-52-1 13561-08-5, 2,6-Diglycidyl phenylglycidyl ether 13598-36-2D, Phosphonic acid, esters 16096-31-4, 1,6-Hexanediol diglycidyl ether 17557-23-2, Neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether 18425-64-4, Trimethylolpropane diglycidyl ether 26142-30-3, Polypropylene glycol diglycidyl ether 26283-70-5, Epikote YL 6663 26403-72-5, Polyethylene glycol diglycidyl ether 26447-14-3, Cresyl glycidyl ether 28768-32-3 30424-08-9 30969-75-6, Oxazoline 58421-55-9, Epiclon 830S 65992-66-7, 1,3-Bis(N,N-diglycidylaminomethyl)cyclohexane 92308-50-4, RE 305 172416-00-1, Aron Oxetane OXT 121

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(one-component photoresist compn. contg. cation-polymerizable substances, latent initiators, and sensitizers for electronic parts)

IT 56-55-3, 1,2-Benzoanthracene 81-64-1, Quinizarin 82-34-8, 1-Nitroanthraquinone 84-11-7, 9,10-Phenanthrenedione 84-51-5, 2-Ethylantraquinone 84-54-8, 2-Methylantraquinone 84-65-1, Anthraquinone 85-52-9, o-Benzoylbenzoic acid 90-44-8, Anthrone 90-47-1, Xanthone 90-96-0, 4,4'-Dimethoxybenzophenone 92-91-1 93-04-9, 2-Methoxynaphthalene 98-86-2, Acetophenone, uses 98-86-2D, Acetophenone, dimethoxy deriv 100-06-1 117-80-6, 2,3-Dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone 119-61-9, Benzophenone, uses 120-12-7, Anthracene, uses 131-09-9, 2-Chloroanthraquinone 131-58-8, 2-Methylbenzophenone 134-81-6, Benzil 134-84-9, 4-Methylbenzophenone 256-81-5, 5H-Dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptene 492-22-8, Thioxanthone 527-61-7, 2,6-Dimethyl-1,4-benzoquinone 574-09-4, 2-Ethoxy-2-phenylacetophenone 605-94-7, 2,3-Dimethoxy-5-methyl-1,4-benzoquinone 606-28-0, Methyl o-benzoylbenzoate 611-94-9, 4-Methoxybenzophenone 611-99-4, 4,4'-Dihydroxybenzophenone 615-93-0, 2,5-Dichloro-p-benzoquinone 643-65-2, 3-Methylbenzophenone 829-20-9 1137-42-4, 4-Hydroxybenzophenone 1201-38-3 1210-12-4, 9-Cyanoanthracene 1210-35-1, Dibenzosuberone 1217-45-4, 9,10-Dicyanoanthracene 1676-63-7 2040-04-2 2128-93-0, 4-Phenylbenzophenone 2498-66-0, 1,2-Benzanthraquinone 2571-39-3, 3,4-Dimethylbenzophenone 2880-58-2 3524-62-7, Benzoin methyl ether 4044-60-4, 2,5-Dimethylbenzophenone 6175-45-7, Diethoxyacetophenone 6652-28-4, Benzoin isopropyl ether 10354-00-4, Dibenzosuberoneol 10373-78-1, Camphorquinone 13020-57-0, 3-Hydroxybenzophenone 15774-82-0, 2-Methylthioxanthone 17214-11-8 25620-59-1, Aminoanthraquinone 26708-04-3, 2-Ethyl-9,10-dimethoxyanthracene 27938-76-7, Hydroxyanthraquinone 30587-18-9, Anisoin 30637-95-7, Anthraquinonesulfonic acid 41295-28-7, 3,3'-Dimethyl-4-methoxybenzophenone 75081-21-9, Isopropylthioxanthone 76293-13-5, 2,4-Dimethylthioxanthone 79044-56-7 82799-44-8, 2,4-Diethylthioxanthone 83846-85-9, 4-Benzoyl-4'-methyl-diphenyl sulfide

182683-80-3 457652-97-0

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(sensitizer; one-component photoresist compn. contg. cation-
polymerizable substances, latent initiators, and sensitizers
for electronic parts)

L45 ANSWER 13 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:607586 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:177132

TITLE: Recording method and apparatus using ink
composition and its reactive solution and
records formed by them

INVENTOR(S): Miyabayashi, Toshiyuki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Seiko Epson Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 36 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002225414	A2	20020814	JP 2001-20737	20010129
US 2003069329	A1	20030410	US 2002-56231	20020125
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			JP 1999-217296	A 19990730
			JP 2000-7135	A 20000114
			JP 2000-211821	A 20000712
			JP 2000-222966	A 20000724
			JP 2000-224002	A 20000725
			JP 2000-224141	A 20000725
			WO 2000-JP5150	A1 20000731
			JP 2001-20737	A 20010129
			US 2001-806273	A2 20010328

AB The records such as characters, images, and designs are printed with the ink compn. and the reactive soln. on a recording material. The method or the app. comprises processes or devices for depositing the reactive soln. on the recording material, recording images by subsequently depositing the ink compn., controlling to record the images, and processing the recording material with a polar solvent. The ink compn. contains a colorant, emulsified resin particles, a water sol. org. solvent, and water. The reactive soln. contains a reacting agent forming agglomerates when contacted with the ink compn., cationic inorg. particles and/or cationic polymer particles, the water sol. org. solvent, and water. The method showed improved image fixability, abrasion resistance, and light stability, and can be printed on various materials such as industrial material, electronic device, food, and cloth.

IT 324575-80-6P

RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(ink compn.; ink-jet printing method)

using ink and reactive soln.)

RN 324575-80-6 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester, polymer with
 2-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate,
 butyl 2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny
 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-propenamide and 2-propenoic acid, ammonium salt
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 324575-79-3

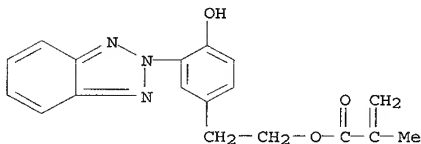
CMF (C18 H17 N3 O3 . C14 H25 N O2 . C10 H14 O4 . C8 H8 . C7 H12 O2 . C3
 H5 N O . C3 H4 O2)x

CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 96478-09-0

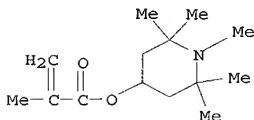
CMF C18 H17 N3 O3



CM 3

CRN 68548-08-3

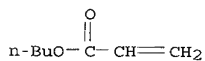
CMF C14 H25 N O2



CM 4

CRN 141-32-2

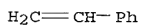
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 5

CRN 100-42-5

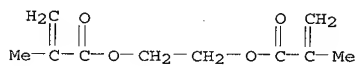
CMF C8 H8



CM 6

CRN 97-90-5

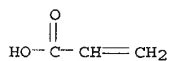
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CM 7

CRN 79-10-7

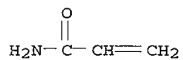
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 8

CRN 79-06-1

CMF C3 H5 N O



IC ICM B41M005-00

KOROMA EIC1700

- ICS B41M005-00; B41J002-01; C09D011-00
- CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
- ST ink jet printing reactive soln; cationic particle reactive soln
agglomerate; resin emulsion colorant ink compn
- IT Epoxy resins, uses
Polyesters, uses
Polysiloxanes, uses
Polyurethanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(cationic, reactive soln. contg.; ink-jet printing method
using ink and reactive soln.)
- IT Ink-jet printing
(ink-jet printing method using ink and reactive
soln.)
- IT Polyamides, uses
Polyolefins
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(reactive soln. contg.; ink-jet printing method using
ink and reactive soln.)
- IT 1344-28-1, Aluminasol 520, uses 7631-86-9, Snowtex AK, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(colloidal, reactive soln. contg; ink-jet printing method
using ink and reactive soln.)
- IT 324575-87-3P 382140-73-0P 446862-67-5P
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(ink compn., pigment dispersed with; ink
-jet printing method using ink and reactive soln.)
- IT 7439-95-4DP, Magnesium, complex with acrylic copolymer
75266-11-4DP, Acrylamide-butyl acrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-methacrylic
acid-styrene copolymer, magnesium complex 277300-62-6P,
Acrylamide-butyl acrylate-methacrylic acid-styrene copolymer
ammonium salt 324575-80-6P 324576-24-1P
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(ink compn.; ink-jet printing method
using ink and reactive soln.)
- IT 147-14-8, C.I. PigmentBlue 15:3 980-26-7, C.I. Pigment Red 122
76199-85-4, C.I. Pigment Yellow 185
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ink compn.; ink-jet printing method
using ink and reactive soln.)
- IT 324576-03-6P, Acrylamide-butyl acrylate-ethylene glycol
dimethacrylate-heptadecafluorodecyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-styrene
copolymer ammonium salt
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(ink-jet printing method using ink and reactive
soln.)
- IT 35209-54-2, Acrylic acid-styrene copolymer ammonium salt

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ink-jet printing method using ink and reactive
soln.)

IT 9003-17-2, Polybutadiene 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-55-8,
Butadiene-styrene copolymer 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate
copolymer

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(reactive soln. contg.; ink-jet printing method using
ink and reactive soln.)

IT 220170-89-8P

RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(reactive soln. contg; ink-jet printing method using
ink and reactive soln.)

IT 10377-60-3, Magnesium nitrate

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(reactive soln. contg; ink-jet printing method using
ink and reactive soln.)

L45 ANSWER 14 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:591687 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:126594

TITLE: Protective layer transfer sheet with good fastness
properties to an image in a print

INVENTOR(S): Saito, Hitoshi; Takao, Shino; Matsufuji, Yuji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

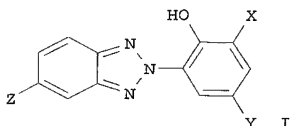
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

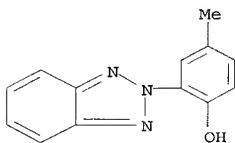
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

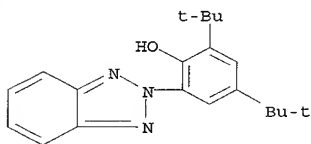
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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EP 1228894	A1	20020807	EP 2002-9268	19990826
R: DE, FR, GB				
JP 2000071619	A2	20000307	JP 1998-255998	19980826
JP 2000071626	A2	20000307	JP 1998-260848	19980831
EP 982150	A2	20000301	EP 1999-116712	19990826
EP 982150	A3	20000419		
EP 982150	B1	20021106		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-255998	A 19980826
			JP 1998-260848	A 19980831
			EP 1999-116712	A3 19990826
OTHER SOURCE(S):			MARPAT 137:126594	
GI				



- AB The sheet comprises a substrate sheet; and a thermally transferable protective layer provided on .gtoreq.1 part of one side of the substrate sheet, wherein the protective layer comprises a thermoplastic resin and an UV absorber, the UV absorber being a benzotriazole UV absorber of I (X, Y = C4-10 alkyl, aralkyl; Z = H, Cl), the content of the UV absorber in the protective layer being 10-40% by wt. There is still further provided a print comprising: a substrate; and, provided on .gtoreq.1 side of the substrate, a dye image and a protective layer covering at least a part of the image, the protective layer having been formed by transfer from the above protective layer transfer sheet. Thus, a coating for a protective layer was made from a copolymer of diethylene glycol, tricyclodecanedimethanol, cyclohexanedimethanol, terephthalic acid, and isophthalic acid 20, Tinuvin 234 10, and 1:1 MEH and toluene mixt. 80%.
- IT 2440-22-4, 2-(2-Hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)benzotriazole
 3846-71-7, 2-(2-Hydroxy-3,5-di-tert-butylphenyl)benzotriazole
 3864-99-1, 2-(2-Hydroxy-3,5-di-tert-butylphenyl)-5-chloro-benzotriazole 25189-68-8, UVA 635L 70321-86-7, Tinuvin 234 84268-23-5
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (UV absorbers; protective layer transfer sheet with good fastness properties to an image in a print)
- RN 2440-22-4 CAPLUS
- CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

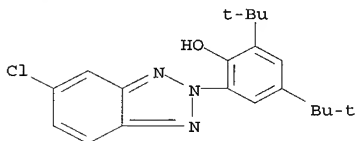


- RN 3846-71-7 CAPLUS
- CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 3864-99-1 CAPLUS

CN Phenol, 2-(5-chloro-2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



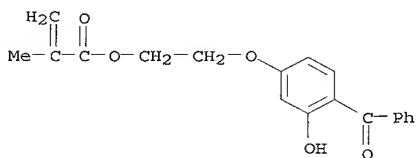
RN 25189-68-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-(4-benzoyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)ethyl ester,
polymer with methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 16613-04-0

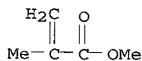
CMF C19 H18 O5



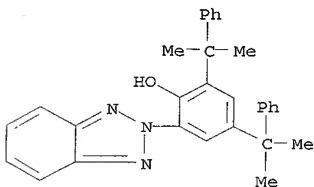
CM 2

CRN 80-62-6

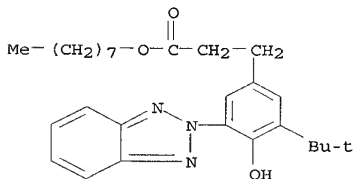
CMF C5 H8 O2



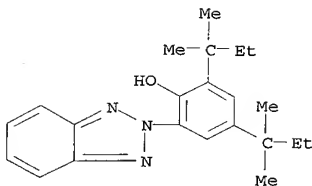
RN 70321-86-7 CAPLUS
CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 84268-23-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzenepropanoic acid, 3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-, octyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 25973-55-1, Tinuvin 328
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
(Uses)
(UV absorbers; protective layer transfer sheet with good fastness
properties to an image in a print)
RN 25973-55-1 CAPLUS
CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylpropyl)- (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)



- IC ICM B41M007-00
- CC 42-13 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
- ST transfer sheet image printing; polyester benzotriazole UV absorber protective layer
- IT Polyvinyl acetals
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (acetoacetals, coating for protective layers; protective layer transfer sheet with good fastness properties to an image in a print)
- IT Polyesters, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (backside layered film; protective layer transfer sheet with good fastness properties to an image in a print)
- IT Polycarbonates, uses
 Polyesters, uses
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (coating for protective layers; protective layer transfer sheet with good fastness properties to an image in a print)
- IT Ionomers
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (coating for release layer; protective layer transfer sheet with good fastness properties to an image in a print)
- IT Epoxy resins, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (epoxy-contg. polysiloxane-, coating liq. for receptive layer; protective layer transfer sheet with good fastness properties to an image in a print)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (epoxy-contg., coating liq. for receptive layer; protective layer transfer sheet with good fastness properties to an image in a print)
- IT Polyvinyl butyrals
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ink compn. for backside layer; protective layer transfer sheet with good fastness properties to an image in a print)
- IT Electrophotographic paper
 Transfer printing
 UV stabilizers
 (protective layer transfer sheet with good fastness properties to an

image in a print)

IT Electrophotographic paper
(receptor; protective layer transfer sheet with good fastness
properties to an image in a print)

IT 2440-22-4, 2-(2-Hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)benzotriazole
3846-71-7, 2-(2-Hydroxy-3,5-di-tert-butylphenyl)benzotriazole
3864-99-1, 2-(2-Hydroxy-3,5-di-tert-butylphenyl)-5-chloro-
benzotriazole 25189-68-8, UVA 635L 70321-86-7, Tinuvin
234 84268-23-5
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(UV absorbers; protective layer transfer sheet with good fastness
properties to an image in a print)

IT 25973-55-1, Tinuvin 328
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
(Uses)
(UV absorbers; protective layer transfer sheet with good fastness
properties to an image in a print)

IT 25038-59-9, PET polymer, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(backside layered film; protective layer transfer sheet with good
fastness properties to an image in a print)

IT 9011-87-4, Dianal BR 75 30527-02-7 175284-08-9, Ethoxylated bisphenol
A-isophthalic acid-terephthalic acid copolymer 232601-31-9,
Diethylene glycol-isophthalic acid-terephthalic acid-
tricyclodecanedimethanol copolymer 259094-10-5,
Cyclohexanedimethanol-diethylene glycol-isophthalic acid-neopentyl
glycol-terephthalic acid copolymer 259094-11-6,
Cyclohexanedimethanol-diethylene glycol-isophthalic acid-terephthalic
acid-tricyclodecanedimethanol copolymer 259094-12-7,
Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid-cyclohexanedimethanol-diethylene
glycol-isophthalic acid-terephthalic acid copolymer
259094-14-9, Diethylene glycol-isophthalic acid-neopentyl glycol-sebacic
acid-terephthalic acid copolymer
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
(Uses)
(coating for protective layers; protective layer transfer sheet with
good fastness properties to an image in a print)

IT 9003-53-6, Toporex 550-51 9011-14-7, Dianal BR 85
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coating liq. for protective layer; protective layer transfer sheet
with good fastness properties to an image in a print)

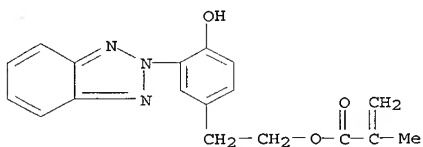
IT 9003-22-9, Denka Vinyl 1000A
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coating liq. for receptive layer; protective layer transfer sheet with
good fastness properties to an image in a print)

IT 160338-46-5, Burnock D 750-45
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ink compn. for backside layer; protective layer
transfer sheet with good fastness properties to an image in a print)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L45 ANSWER 15 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:573341 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:116992
 TITLE: Ink jet printing paper
 INVENTOR(S): Matsumura, Kazuyuki; Yamamoto, Akira
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

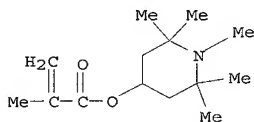
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1226971	A2	20020731	EP 2002-250434	20020122
EP 1226971	A3	20021211		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2002211120	A2	20020731	JP 2001-15372	20010124
US 2002136869	A1	20020926	US 2002-51115	20020122
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-15372 A 20010124				
AB	A printing paper sheet is provided in which cellulose fibers are coated with solids of a substantially org. solvent-free silicone resin emulsion compn., which is obtained by emulsion polymn. of a mixt. comprising (a) a water insol., silanol group-contg. silicone resin and/or a radical polymerizable vinyl group-contg. alkoxysilane and (b) a radical polymerizable vinyl monomer. The paper sheet in which cellulose fibers are coated with the acrylic silicone resin is minimized in deformation or stretching and contraction upon water absorption and thus suited for printing by an ink jet printer. The quality of printed image is equal to ordinary coated paper sheets.			
IT	352304-64-4P			
	RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (coating material for ink-jet printing paper contg.)			
RN	352304-64-4 CAPLUS			
CN	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]ethyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			
CM	1			
CRN	96478-09-0			
CMF	C18 H17 N3 O3			



CM 2

CRN 68548-08-3

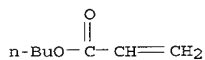
CMF C14 H25 N O2



CM 3

CRN 141-32-2

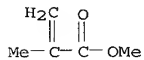
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 4

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



IC ICM B41M005-00

ICS D21H019-32; D21H017-59

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other

Reprographic Processes)

Section cross-reference(s): 38

- ST ink jet printing paper coating material acrylic polymer polysiloxane
- IT Polysiloxanes, preparation
Silsesquioxanes
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(coating material for ink-jet printing paper contg.)
- IT Ink-jet recording sheets
(paper; ink-jet printing paper coated with acrylic resin and silicone resin)
- IT Acrylic polymers, preparation
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-; coating material for ink-jet printing paper contg.)
- IT Paper
(printing, ink-jet; ink-jet printing paper coated with acrylic resin and silicone resin)
- IT 80-62-6D, Methyl methacrylate, polymer with Bu acrylate, glycidyl methacrylate and polysiloxane contg. methacryloxy group
106-91-2D, Glycidyl methacrylate, polymer with Me methacrylate, Bu acrylate and polysiloxane contg. methacryloxy group
141-32-2D, Butyl acrylate, polymer with Me methacrylate, glycidyl methacrylate and polysiloxane contg. methacryloxy group
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(coating material for ink-jet printing paper contg.)
- IT 25498-03-7P, Methyltrimethoxysilane homopolymer 27306-39-4DP, Methyl methacrylate-butyl acrylate-acrylic acid-styrene copolymer, r.p. with polysiloxane contg. glycidyl group 153315-80-1P
195319-40-SDP, r.p. with polymer contg. acrylic acid
207451-43-2P, Methyl methacrylate-butyl acrylate-Aqualon RN 20-Aqualon HS 10 copolymer 352304-64-4P 352304-69-9DP, polymer with Me methacrylate, Bu acrylate and glycidyl methacrylate 443311-71-5P, Methyl methacrylate-butyl acrylate-3-methacryloxypropylmethyldimethoxysilane-3-methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane copolymer
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(coating material for ink-jet printing paper contg.)

L45 ANSWER 16 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:517936 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:85980

TITLE: Ink-jet recording medium with porous structure and image fastness-improving method

INVENTOR(S): Ishikawa, Takayuki; Murai, Keiichi; Tajika, Hiroshi; Yamamoto, Takao

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 52 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1221381	A2	20020710	EP 2001-130866	20011227
EP 1221381	A3	20030730		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
AU 2001097493	A5	20020704	AU 2001-97493	20011228
CN 1367084	A	20020904	CN 2001-144086	20011228
JP 2003118228	A2	20030423	JP 2001-399710	20011228
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-401317	A 20001228
			JP 2001-242752	A 20010809

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:85980

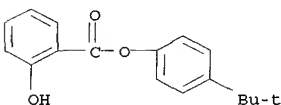
AB In order to provide a ink-jet recording medium having image fastness to light and gas, disclosed is a recording medium having an ink-receiving layer of a porous structure, wherein the ink-receiving layer has an image region where an image is formed with a coloring material, wherein the image region has a portion in which all or substantially all of the coloring material distributing in a thickness direction of the ink-receiving layer is embedded in a non-volatile liq. which does not dissolve the coloring material.

IT 87-18-3

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ink-jet recording medium with porous structure comprising image fastness improving agent)

RN 87-18-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM B41M005-00

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST inkjet recording porous medium light gas fastness improving method

IT Polysiloxanes, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (alkyl Me, di-Me, SF 8416; ink-jet recording medium with porous structure comprising image fastness improving agent)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses

KOROMA EIC1700

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(di-Me, Me 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, FS 1265; ink-jet recording
medium with porous structure comprising image fastness improving agent)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fluorine-contg.; ink-jet recording medium with porous
structure comprising image fastness improving agent)

IT Ink-jet recording sheets
(ink-jet recording medium with porous structure comprising
image fastness improving agent)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ink-jet recording medium with porous structure comprising
image fastness improving agent)

IT Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-; ink-jet recording medium with
porous structure comprising image fastness improving agent)

IT 87-18-3 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 7299-99-2 7631-86-9,
Silicon oxide, uses 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 9002-89-5, PVA 117
15196-52-8 41556-26-7, Tinuvin 292 42557-10-8, SH 200 97048-16-3,
Unister H 334R 100631-43-4, ADK Stab LA 67 107119-91-5, ADK Stab LA 62
110120-25-7, Unister C 3371A 122586-52-1, Tinuvin 123 151306-89-7
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ink-jet recording medium with porous structure comprising
image fastness improving agent)

L45 ANSWER 17 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:449630 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:34012
TITLE: Bis(alkyleneoxybenzophenone) ultraviolet light
absorbers for plastics
INVENTOR(S): Sassi, Thomas Patrick
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cytec Technology Corp., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002046136	A2	20020613	WO 2001-US51100	20011023
WO 2002046136	A3	20030116		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL,
PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,

DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
 BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 US 6537670 B1 20030325 US 2000-705657 20001103
 AU 2002041774 A5 20020618 AU 2002-41774 20011023
 EP 1335894 A2 20030820 EP 2001-988471 20011023

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-705657 A 20001103
 WO 2001-US51100 W 20011023

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:34012

AB The title compds. are particularly useful, either alone or in combination with other additives, including other UV light absorbers, antioxidants and stabilizers in stabilizing polymers and other materials from degradn. by environmental forces such as actinic radiation (UV light), oxidn., moisture, atm. pollutants and combinations. Thus, 25.8 g 2-hydroxy-4-(hydroxyethoxy)benzophenone (Cyasorb UV 198), 63 g di-Me carbonate, 0.63 g sodium methoxide, and 100 mL mixed xylenes, heated to a bath temp. starting at 100.degree. and increasing to 128.degree. for 10 h, over which time 52 g of solvent distd. off, addnl. portions of the Cyasorb UV-198 and xylenes were added until little or no intermediate mixed carbonate was present, the org. soln. was washed, and recrystd. from 38 g MEK giving 29.0 g (73% yield) [2-(3-hydroxy-4-benzoylphenoxy)ethyl] carbonate, melting at 126-128.degree..

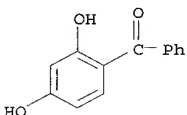
IT 131-56-6, 2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone 16909-78-7,
 2-Hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)benzophenone 88794-55-2

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(Bis(alkyleneoxy)benzophenone) UV light absorbers for plastics)

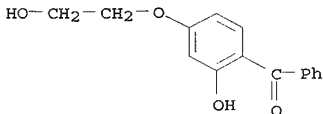
RN 131-56-6 CAPLUS

CN Methanone, (2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

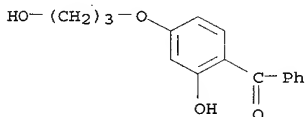


RN 16909-78-7 CAPLUS

CN Methanone, [2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 88794-55-2 CAPLUS
CN Methanone, [2-hydroxy-4-(3-hydroxypropoxy)phenyl]phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C07C069-96
ICS C07C068-06; C07C067-03; C08K005-132; C07C049-84; C07C069-36
CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
Section cross-reference(s): 23
ST UV light absorber bisalkyleneoxybenzophenone plastic;
hydroxybenzoylphenoxyethyl carbonate UV light absorber
IT UV stabilizers
(Bis(alkyleneoxybenzophenone) UV light absorbers for
plastics)
IT Alkyd resins
Aminoplasts
Epoxy resins, uses
Natural rubber, uses
Phenolic resins, uses
Polyamides, uses
Polycarbonates, uses
Polyesters, uses
Polyethers, uses
Polyimides, uses
Polyketones
Polyolefins
Polyoxymethylenes, uses
Polysiloxanes, uses
Polysulfones, uses
Polyurethanes, uses
Synthetic rubber, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(Bis(alkyleneoxybenzophenone) UV light absorbers for
plastics)
IT Cosmetics
Dyes
Inks
Paper
Photographic films
(Bis(alkyleneoxybenzophenone) UV light absorbers for plastics
and)
IT Polyimides, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)

- (polyamide-; Bis(alkyleneoxybenzophenone) UV light absorbers for plastics)
- IT Polyimides, uses
Polysulfones, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(polyether-; Bis(alkyleneoxybenzophenone) UV light absorbers for plastics)
- IT Polyamides, uses
Polyethers, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(polyimide-; Bis(alkyleneoxybenzophenone) UV light absorbers for plastics)
- IT Polyethers, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(polysulfone-; Bis(alkyleneoxybenzophenone) UV light absorbers for plastics)
- IT 436147-72-7P 436147-73-8P 436147-74-9P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(Bis(alkyleneoxybenzophenone) UV light absorbers for plastics)
- IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinylchloride 9003-08-1, Melamine/formaldehyde copolymer 9003-17-2, Polybutadiene 9003-35-4, Phenol/formaldehyde copolymer 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-54-7, Acrylonitrile-styrene copolymer 9003-56-9, ABS 9004-36-8, Cellulose acetate butyrate 9011-05-6, Urea/formaldehyde copolymer 24936-68-3, Lexan 105, uses 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile 25037-45-0 436811-26-6, Lexan 121-112
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(Bis(alkyleneoxybenzophenone) UV light absorbers for plastics)
- IT 131-56-6, 2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone 553-90-2, Dimethyl oxalate 616-38-6, Dimethyl carbonate 623-97-2, Bis(2-chloroethyl) carbonate 16909-78-7, 2-Hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)benzophenone 28064-81-5, Chloropropanol 88794-55-2
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(Bis(alkyleneoxybenzophenone) UV light absorbers for plastics)

L45 ANSWER 18 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:293904 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:318027

TITLE: Metalized film, method for the production thereof, and its use especially for radio frequency antennas or transponders

INVENTOR(S): Kastner, Friedrich; Bergsmann, Martin; Hillburger, Johann; Einsiedler, Ronald; Treutlein, Roland

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hueck Folien, Austria

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

KOROMA EIC1700

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002031214	A1	20020418	WO 2001-DE3040	20010809
W: BR, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
EP 1332238	A1	20030806	EP 2001-960161	20010809
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DE 2000-20017392 U 20001009
 WO 2001-DE3040 W 20010809

AB The invention relates to a partially vapor deposited metalized film, to a metalized film that is conformally vapor deposited, and to a metalized film that has been coated a no. of times. The invention also relates to a method for producing a partially vapor-deposited metalized film, a metalized film that is conformally vapor deposited, and a metalized film that has been coated a no. of times. The inventive method is characterized in that either a structure is pressed onto a substrate or onto a supporting film with a sol. ink (washable ink), or the base materials are directly cleaned in a vacuum by means of plasma processing and are simultaneously subjected to a nucleation with target atoms. A metal or the like is vapor deposited thereon, followed by prodn. of the structured layer. This metalized film is used, e.g., as a radio frequency antenna for transponders and the like.

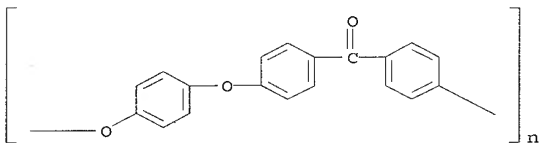
IT 31694-16-3, PEEK

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(foil; metalized film, method for prodn. thereof, and use esp. for radio frequency antennas or transponders)

RN 31694-16-3 CAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,4-phenyleneoxy-1,4-phenylenecarbonyl-1,4-phenylene) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C23C014-02

ICS C23C014-04; H05K003-04

CC 76-11 (Electric Phenomena)

Section cross-reference(s): 74

ST foil vapor deposition process metalization antenna

IT Liquid crystals, polymeric

(foil; metalized film, method for prodn. thereof, and use esp. for

- radio frequency antennas or transponders)
- IT **Fluoropolymers**, uses
Polyamides, uses
Polycarbonates, uses
Polyesters, uses
Polyimides, uses
Polyketones
Polyoxymethylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(foil; metalized film, method for prodn. thereof, and use esp. for
radio frequency antennas or transponders)
- IT Vapor deposition process
(metalization; metalized film, method for prodn. thereof, and use esp.
for radio frequency antennas or transponders)
- IT Antennas
Foils
Galvanizing
(metalized film, method for prodn. thereof, and use esp. for radio
frequency antennas or transponders)
- IT Vapor deposition process
(plasma; metalized film, method for prodn. thereof, and use esp. for
radio frequency antennas or transponders)
- IT Polyketones
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyether-, arom., foil; metalized film, method for prodn. thereof,
and use esp. for radio frequency antennas or transponders)
- IT **Polysiloxanes**, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyether-polyurethane-, foil; metalized film, method for prodn.
thereof, and use esp. for radio frequency antennas or transponders)
- IT Polyurethanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyether-siloxane-, foil; metalized film, method for prodn.
thereof, and use esp. for radio frequency antennas or transponders)
- IT Polyethers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyketone-, arom., foil; metalized film, method for prodn. thereof,
and use esp. for radio frequency antennas or transponders)
- IT Cycloalkenes
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polymers, foil; metalized film, method for prodn. thereof,
and use esp. for radio frequency antennas or transponders)
- IT Polyurethanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-, foil; metalized film, method for prodn.
thereof, and use esp. for radio frequency antennas or transponders)
- IT **Polysiloxanes**, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyurethane-, foil; metalized film, method for prodn. thereof, and
use esp. for radio frequency antennas or transponders)
- IT Polyethers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(polyurethane-siloxane-, foil; metalized film, method for prodn. thereof, and use esp. for radio frequency antennas or transponders)

- IT Polyurethanes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (thermoplastic, foil; metalized film, method for prodn. thereof, and use esp. for radio frequency antennas or transponders)
- IT 1332-29-2, Tin oxide
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (fluorine-doped; metalized film, method for prodn. thereof, and use esp. for radio frequency antennas or transponders)
- IT 9002-84-0, PTFE 9002-86-2, PVC 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9002-98-6, PEI 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-56-9, ABS 24968-11-4, PEN 24968-12-5, PBT 25038-59-9, PET, uses 25212-74-2, PPS 25640-14-6, PETG 27380-27-4, PEK 31694-16-3, PEEK 65324-12-1, ETFE 164721-64-6, OPET
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (foil; metalized film, method for prodn. thereof, and use esp. for radio frequency antennas or transponders)
- IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-98-3, Zinc sulfide, uses 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses 7439-89-6, Iron, uses 7440-02-0, Nickel, uses 7440-22-4, Silver, uses 7440-32-6, Titanium, uses 7440-47-3, Chromium, uses 7440-50-8, Copper, uses 7440-66-6, Zinc, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 11099-19-7 11118-57-3, Chromium oxide 11143-56-9 12673-86-8, Antimony tin oxide 13463-67-7, Titania, uses 50926-11-9, Indium tin oxide
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (metalized film, method for prodn. thereof, and use esp. for radio frequency antennas or transponders)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L45 ANSWER 19 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:568291 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:160164

TITLE: Emulsion composition for protective layer on printed product, protective sheet using the composition, and method for protecting surface of printed product

INVENTOR(S): Furunaga, Toshikatsu; Tanaka, Masayoshi; Matsumura, Kazuyuki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Space Environmental Technology Co., Inc., Japan; Shin-Etsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001213060	A2	20010807	JP 2000-24472	20000201

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 2000-24472

20000201

AB The compn. is made of an emulsion prepd. from a mixt. of 100 parts water-insol. $R_1mR_2nSi(OH)p(OX)qO(4-m-n-p-q)/2$ ($R_1 = C1-10$ alkyl, alkenyl, aryl; $R_2 = C1-10$ substituted alkyl, alkenyl, aryl; $X = C1-6$ alkyl, alkenyl, aryl; $m = 0.50-1.80$; $n = 0-1.00$; $0 < p \leq 1.50$; $q = 0-0.50$; $m + n = 0.50-1.80$; $0 < p + q \leq 1.50$) and 10-1000 parts radically polymerizable vinyl monomers by emulsion polymn. The protective sheet consists of a releasing material and a protective layer made of org. solvent-free emulsion prepd. by emulsion polymn. of the above monomer mixt. The printed product is protected by placing the above sheet on the printed surface so that the protective layer is stuck on the printed surface and removing the releasing layer from the sheet. The protective layer shows good water, scratch, and light resistance and good adhesion to the printed surface.

IT 352304-64-4P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (emulsion prepd. from mixt. of silanol-contg. siloxane and vinyl monomer for protective layer on printed product)

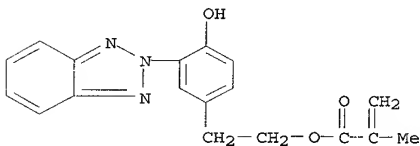
RN 352304-64-4 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]ethyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 96478-09-0

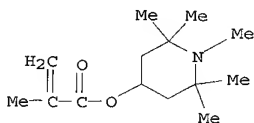
CMF C18 H17 N3 O3



CM 2

CRN 68548-08-3

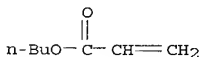
CMF C14 H25 N O2



CM 3

CRN 141-32-2

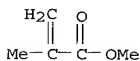
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 4

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



- IC ICM B41M007-00
- ICS B41J002-01; B41M005-00; C08F002-44; C08J005-18; C09D151-08
- CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
- Section cross-reference(s): 38
- ST **siloxane** emulsion protecting layer printed surface; silanol emulsion polymn protecting film; org solvent free emulsion protecting layer
- IT Emulsions
 - (emulsion prepd. from mixt. of silanol-contg. siloxane and vinyl monomer for protective layer on printed product)
- IT **Polysiloxanes**, preparation
 - RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TRM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 - (emulsion prepd. from mixt. of silanol-contg. siloxane and vinyl monomer for protective layer on printed product)
- IT **Light-resistant materials**
- Water-resistant materials**
 - (emulsion prepd. from mixt. of silanol-contg. siloxane and

- vinyl monomer for protective sheet for printed surface)
- IT Discoloration prevention
(of emulsion prepd. from mixt. of silanol-contg. siloxane and vinyl monomer for protective sheet for printed surface)
- IT Ink-jet printing
(receptors; emulsion prepd. from mixt. of silanol-contg. siloxane and vinyl monomer for protective sheet for)
- IT Polyesters, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(releasing layer; emulsion prepd. from mixt. of silanol-contg. siloxane and vinyl monomer for protective sheet having)
- IT 25498-03-7P, Methyltrimethoxysilane homopolymer 153315-80-1P, Methyltrimethoxysilane homopolymer, sru 207451-43-2P, Aqualon HS 10-Aqualon RN 20-butyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer 352304-64-4P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(emulsion prepd. from mixt. of silanol-contg. siloxane and vinyl monomer for protective layer on printed product)
- IT 80-62-6DP, Methyl methacrylate, polymer with glycidyl methacrylate, methyltrimethoxysilane polymer, and acryl-terminated dimethylsiloxane 106-91-2DP, Glycidyl methacrylate, polymer with acrylic monomer, methyltrimethoxysilane polymer, and acryl-terminated dimethylsiloxane 141-32-2DP, Butyl acrylate, polymer with glycidyl methacrylate, methyltrimethoxysilane polymer, and acryl-terminated dimethylsiloxane 9016-00-6DP, Dimethylsiloxane, acryl-terminated, reaction product with glycidyl methacrylate, acrylic monomers, and methyltrimethoxysilane polymer 31900-57-9DP, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer, acryl-terminated, reaction product with glycidyl methacrylate, acrylic monomers, and methyltrimethoxysilane polymer 278170-09-5P, Butyl acrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-3-methacryloyloxypropyltrimethoxysilane-methyl methacrylate-methyltrimethoxysilane copolymer 352304-68-8P 352304-69-9DP, reaction product with glycidyl methacrylate, acrylic monomers, and acryl-terminated dimethylsiloxane
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(emulsion prepd. from mixt. of silanol-contg. siloxane and vinyl monomer for protective layer on printed product)
- IT 25038-59-9, PET (polyester), uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(releasing layer; emulsion prepd. from mixt. of silanol-contg. siloxane and vinyl monomer for protective sheet having)

L45 ANSWER 20 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:479504 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:77938
TITLE: Benzotriazole UV absorber-coated decorative materials
with excellent weather resistance
INVENTOR(S): Chihara, Kenshiro; Tone, Tetsuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Printing Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001179899	A2	20010703	JP 1999-365951	19991224

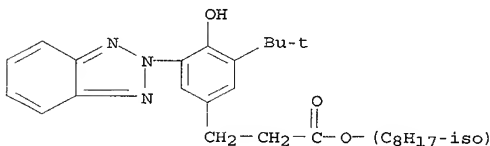
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-365951 19991224

AB The materials, useful for construction materials, furniture, elec. appliances, etc., have surface layers contg. crosslinked acrylic polyurethanes (derived from acrylic polyols and aliph. and/or alicyclic isocyanates) and isooctyl 3-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl]propionate (I). Thus, a thermoplastic propylene elastomer sheet was gravure-printed with an ink (based on 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-Me methacrylate copolymer and 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate), laminated with a butene-ethylene-propylene elastomer sheet, embossed, and coated with a coating (based on 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-Me methacrylate copolymer and 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate) contg. 2% I and 1% dimethylsiloxane slip agent to give a test piece showing good interlayer adhesion after accelerated weathering for 120 h and scratch resistance.

IT 131747-52-9
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (UV absorber; scratch- and weather-resistance multilayer decorative materials coated with UV absorber-contg. acrylic polyurethanes)

RN 131747-52-9 CAPLUS

CN Benzenepropanoic acid, 3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-, isooctyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM B32B027-18
 ICS B27D001-04; B27D005-00; B27M003-00; B32B027-40; B32B033-00;
 B44C003-02; B44D005-00

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
 Section cross-reference(s): 58

ST weather resistance decorative laminate isooctyl
 benzotriazolylbutylhydroxyphenylpropionate; benzotriazole UV absorber
 silicone coating; scratch resistance acrylic polyurethane adhesion
 polyolefin

IT Polyurethanes, uses

- RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(acrylic, ink or coating layer; scratch- and weather-resistance multilayer decorative materials coated with UV absorber-contg. acrylic polyurethanes)
- IT Polyolefin rubber
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(butene-ethylene-propene; scratch- and weather-resistance multilayer decorative materials coated with UV absorber-contg. acrylic polyurethanes)
- IT Construction materials
(decorative sheets, multilayer; scratch- and weather-resistance multilayer decorative materials coated with UV absorber-contg. acrylic polyurethanes)
- IT Laminated plastics, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(decorative; scratch- and weather-resistance multilayer decorative materials coated with UV absorber-contg. acrylic polyurethanes)
- IT Styrene-butadiene rubber, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated, propylene copolymer blend, thermoplastic; scratch- and weather-resistance multilayer decorative materials coated with UV absorber-contg. acrylic polyurethanes)
- IT Lubricants
UV stabilizers
(scratch- and weather-resistance multilayer decorative materials coated with UV absorber-contg. acrylic polyurethanes)
- IT Coating materials
(scratch- and weather-resistant; scratch- and weather-resistance multilayer decorative materials coated with UV absorber-contg. acrylic polyurethanes)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(slip agent; scratch- and weather-resistance multilayer decorative materials coated with UV absorber-contg. acrylic polyurethanes)
- IT 131747-52-9
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(UV absorber; scratch- and weather-resistance multilayer decorative materials coated with UV absorber-contg. acrylic polyurethanes)
- IT 115-07-1D, Propylene, polymers
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated SB rubber blend, thermoplastic; scratch- and weather-resistance multilayer decorative materials coated with UV absorber-contg. acrylic polyurethanes)
- IT 81546-20-5, 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with 1,6-diisocyanatohexane and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or

engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ink or coating layer; scratch- and weather-resistance
 multilayer decorative materials coated with UV absorber-contg. acrylic
 polyurethanes)

IT 9016-00-6, Dimethylsiloxane

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (slip agent; scratch- and weather-resistance multilayer decorative
 materials coated with UV absorber-contg. acrylic polyurethanes)

IT 9003-55-8

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (styrene-butadiene rubber, hydrogenated, propylene copolymer
 blend, thermoplastic; scratch- and weather-resistance multilayer
 decorative materials coated with UV absorber-contg. acrylic
 polyurethanes)

L45 ANSWER 21 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:407802 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:20960

TITLE: Organic solvent compositions in wet transfer process
 and process of transfer films for exterior materials

INVENTOR(S): Koh, Hyun Joo; Koh, Hyun Woong

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yemoon Tech Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001150889	A2	20010605	JP 2000-296505	20000928
KR 2000023917	A	20000506	KR 1999-41615	19990928
US 6428647	B1	20020806	US 2000-668470	20000925

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: KR 1999-41615 A 19990928

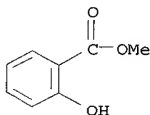
AB Title compns. comprise MEK 10-60, xylene 10-50, ethylene glycol mono-Bu
 ether (I) 10-50, and isophorone (II) or Me salicylate 5-20%. Brushing a
 mixt. of MEK 30, p-xylene 30, I 30, and II 10% on the uneven surface of an
 Al plate, pressing the plate into a tank contg. water and a transfer film,
 washing, and drying gave a designed plate with pencil hardness 3H and 60%
 gloss 30% at a prodn. rate of 1,800 m2/day.

IT 119-36-8, Methyl salicylate

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (specific org. solvent compns. for wet-transfer process for exterior
 materials)

RN 119-36-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- IC ICM B44C001-175
- ICS B41M001-40; B41M003-12; B44C001-24
- CC 42-2 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
- Section cross-reference(s): 38, 43
- ST MEK xylene org solvent compn wet transfer process; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether org solvent wet transfer process; isophorone org solvent wet transfer process; methyl salicylate org solvent wet transfer process
- IT Pigments, nonbiological
(ceramic, inks; specific org. solvent compns. for wet-transfer process for exterior materials)
- IT Antistatic agents
Glues
(in coating, on pulp sheets, transfer films from; specific org. solvent compns. for wet-transfer process for exterior materials)
- IT Soaps
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(in coating, on pulp sheets, transfer films from; specific org. solvent compns. for wet-transfer process for exterior materials)
- IT Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(inks; specific org. solvent compns. for wet-transfer process for exterior materials)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(oil, in coating, on pulp sheets, transfer films from; specific org. solvent compns. for wet-transfer process for exterior materials)
- IT Cellulose pulp
(sheets, transfer film base; specific org. solvent compns. for wet-transfer process for exterior materials)
- IT Coating process
(transfer, wet; specific org. solvent compns. for wet-transfer process for exterior materials)
- IT 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol)
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(aq. coating, on pulp sheets, transfer films from; specific org. solvent compns. for wet-transfer process for exterior materials)
- IT 57-50-1, Sugar, uses 9005-25-8, Starch, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(in coating, on pulp sheets, transfer films from; specific org. solvent compns. for wet-transfer process for exterior materials)
- IT 78-59-1, Isophorone 78-93-3, MEK, uses 106-42-3, p-Xylene, uses

111-76-2, Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether 119-36-8, Methyl salicylate 1330-20-7, Xylene, uses
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (specific org. solvent compns. for wet-transfer process for exterior materials)

IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, miscellaneous
 RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
 (substrates; specific org. solvent compns. for wet-transfer process for exterior materials)

L45 ANSWER 22 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:360083 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:367716

TITLE: Mono- and bis- benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers for plastics

INVENTOR(S): Valentine, Donald H., Jr.; Jakiela, Dennis J.; Sassi, Thomas P.; Stephen, John F.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cytec Technology Corp., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 102 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 20001034694	A1	20010517	WO 2000-US30946	20001110
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 6344505	B1	20020205	US 1999-438754	19991111
EP 1238003	A1	20020911	EP 2000-978503	20001110
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-438754 A 19991111
 WO 2000-US30946 W 20001110

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:367716

AB A photostabilizer compn. contains a mono- or bis-benzotriazole compd., an N-oxide, or a mixt. of .gtoreq.2 of these compds. Representative bisbenzotriazole compds. include 3,3'-bis(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5,5'-di-tert-octyl-1,1'-biphenyl-2,2'-diol (I). Representative mono-benzotriazole compds. include 3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5,5'-di-tert-octyl-1,1'-biphenyl-2,2'-diol. These benzotriazole compds. are made by oxidative dimerization of the corresponding monomeric benzotriazole or by reductive cyclization of the corresponding azo compd. Profax 6301 contg. 0.5% I (prepn. given)

was exposed in a weather-o-meter to UV light showing 0.5 carbonyl intensity change after 900 h; vs. 140 h without stabilizer. These stabilizers are effective for the polycarbonate, polyester, polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyacrylate, polyamide, polyurethane, and aminoresin-crosslinked polymers.

IT 15989-00-1P

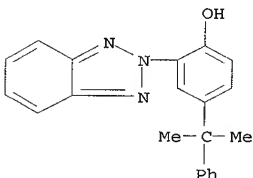
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(in prepn. of benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers)

RN 15989-00-1 CAPLUS

CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)- (9CI) (CA

INDEX NAME)



IT 2440-22-4, 2-(2H-Benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methylphenol

3147-75-9 3147-76-0 10096-91-0,

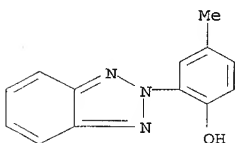
2-(2H-Benzotriazol-2-yl)phenol

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(in prepn. of benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers)

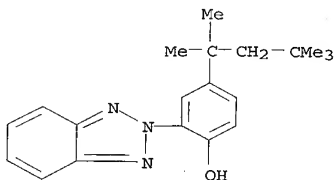
RN 2440-22-4 CAPLUS

CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

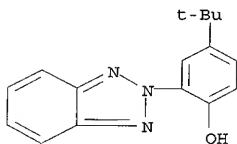


RN 3147-75-9 CAPLUS

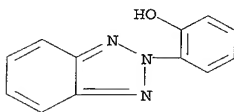
CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



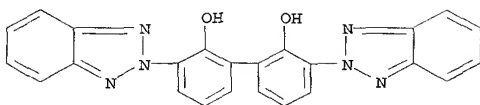
RN 3147-76-0 CAPLUS
 CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 10096-91-0 CAPLUS
 CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

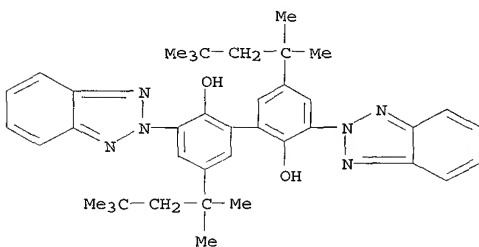


IT 317384-41-1P 340006-57-7P 340006-58-8P
 340006-60-2P 340006-61-3P 340006-77-1P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP
 (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (nonyellowing nonblooming mono- and bis- benzotriazol-2-yl-4,4'-dihydroxybiphenyl
 UV absorbers for plastics)
 RN 317384-41-1 CAPLUS
 CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2,2'-diol, 3,3'-bis(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)- (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)



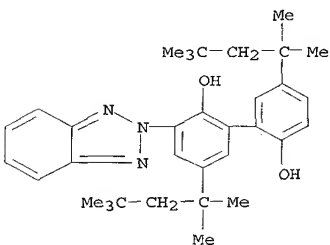
RN 340006-57-7 CAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2,2'-diol, 3,3'-bis(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5,5'-bis(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



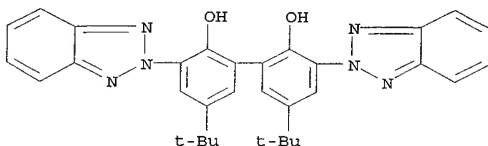
RN 340006-58-8 CAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2,2'-diol, 3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5,5'-bis(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

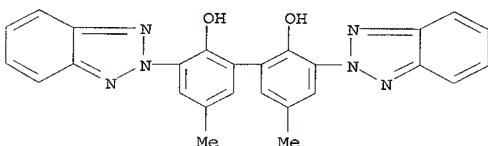


RN 340006-60-2 CAPLUS

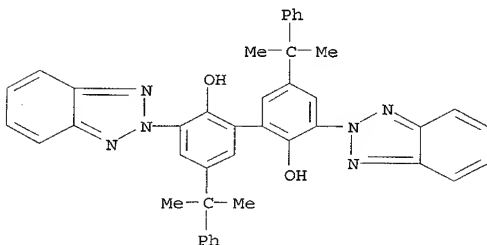
CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2,2'-diol, 3,3'-bis(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5,5'-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 340006-61-3 CAPLUS
 CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2,2'-diol, 3,3'-bis(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5,5'-dimethyl-
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 340006-77-1 CAPLUS
 CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2,2'-diol, 3,3'-bis(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5,5'-bis(1-
 methyl-1-phenylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08K005-3475
 ICS C07D249-20
 CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 28, 42
 ST benzotriazolyl-dihydroxybiaryl UV stabilizer polymer;
 nitroarylazobiaryl diol reductive cyclization UV stabilizer
 IT Coating materials
 Cosmetics
 Inks

KOROMA EIC1700

- (nonyellowing nonblooming mono- and bis- benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers for)
- IT Polymer blends
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(nonyellowing nonblooming mono- and bis- benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers for)
- IT UV stabilizers
(nonyellowing nonblooming mono- and bis- benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers for plastics)
- IT Alkyd resins
Aminoplasts
Epoxy resins, uses
Phenolic resins, uses
Polyamides, uses
Polyesters, uses
Polyethers, uses
Polyimides, uses
Polyketones
Polyoxymethylenes, uses
Polysiloxanes, uses
Polysulfones, uses
Polyurethanes, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(nonyellowing nonblooming mono- and bis- benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers for plastics)
- IT Polycarbonates, properties
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(nonyellowing nonblooming mono- and bis- benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers for plastics)
- IT Dimerization
(oxidative; of benzotriazole deriv. for prepg.
benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers)
- IT Polyimides, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(polyamide-; nonyellowing nonblooming mono- and bis- benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers for plastics)
- IT Polyimides, uses
Polysulfones, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(polyether-; nonyellowing nonblooming mono- and bis- benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers for plastics)
- IT Polyamides, uses
Polyethers, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(polyimide-; nonyellowing nonblooming mono- and bis- benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers for plastics)
- IT Polyethers, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(polysulfone-; nonyellowing nonblooming mono- and bis- benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers for plastics)
- IT Cyclization
(reductive; of nitroarylazobiaryldiols for prepg.

benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers)

IT 340006-55-5P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(in prepn. of benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers)

IT 15989-00-1P 340006-56-6P 340006-59-9P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(in prepn. of benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers)

IT 88-74-4, 2-Nitroaniline 599-64-4, p-Cumylphenol 2440-22-4, 2-(2H-Benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methylphenol 3147-75-9 3147-76-0 7440-66-6, Zinc, reactions 7705-08-0, Ferric chloride, reactions 10096-91-0, 2-(2H-Benzotriazol-2-yl)phenol 22385-96-2, 2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-di-tert-butylbiphenyl 340006-54-4
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(in prepn. of benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers)

IT 317384-41-1P 340006-57-7P 340006-58-8P 340006-60-2P 340006-61-3P 340006-77-1P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(nonyellowing nonbloomng mono- and bis- benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers for plastics)

IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinylchloride 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-08-1, Melamine/formaldehyde resin 9003-17-2, Polybutadiene 9003-35-4, Phenol/formaldehyde resin 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-54-7, Acrylonitrile-styrene copolymer 9003-56-9, ABS resin 9004-36-8, Cellulose acetate butyrate 9011-05-6, Urea/formaldehyde resin 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(nonyellowing nonbloomng mono- and bis- benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers for plastics)

IT 24936-68-3, Lexan 105, properties 25037-45-0 25085-53-4, PROFAX 6301
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(nonyellowing nonbloomng mono- and bis- benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers for plastics)

IT 154608-77-2, Joncryl 510
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(nonyellowing nonbloomng mono- and bis- benzotriazolyldihydroxybiaryl UV absorbers for plastics)

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L45 ANSWER 23 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:111345 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:164642
TITLE: Water-resistant ink-jet printing ink compositions and ink-jet recording device for using them
INVENTOR(S): Kawaguchi, Takao; Takagi, Hiroaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hitachi, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokyo Koho, 12 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001040255	A2	20010213	JP 1999-220225	19990803
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-220225	19990803

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:164642

AB The compns. can be discharged under a pressure as particles via an exciting nozzle to form printing dots which are individually charged and deflected accordingly to their own charges when passing an elec. field prior to their deposition on a printable substrate as prints, where the ink compns. comprise a non-heavy-metal colorant, a binder resin, a solvent and a quaternary phosphonium compd. as a sp. elec. resistance regulator to provide the particles with designed elec. charge while preserving the compatibility with binder resin and improving the ink adhesion. Thus, mixing Bakelite VMCC (a carboxylated vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride copolymer) 5.5, a TiO₂ dispersion (VCC 175-WI) 3.5, di-Bu sebacate 1.0, a tributyl-octylphosphonium bromide 2.0, MEK 80 and MeOH 8 parts gave a title compn. showing good claimed printing properties.

IT 110750-65-7

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (sp. elec. resistance regulator; water-resistant ink-jet printing ink compns. and ink-jet recording device for using them)

RN 110750-65-7 CAPLUS

CN Phosphonium, tributyl(phenylmethyl)-, salt with 1H-benzotriazole (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 47033-82-9

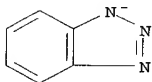
CMF C19 H34 P

(n-Bu)₃P-CH₂-Ph

CM 2

CRN 45665-96-1

CMF C6 H4 N3



- IC ICM C09D011-00
ICS B41J002-01; B41M005-00
- CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 74
- ST water resistant ink jet printing ink compn;
piezoelec ink jet recording device pigment ink;
carboxylated vinyl copolymer binder resin printing ink
compn; titanium oxide pigment ink jet printing
ink; tributylmethylphosphonium bromide elec resistance regulator
ink compn
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(KP 341, binder resin; water-resistant ink-jet printing
ink compns. and ink-jet recording device
for using them)
- IT Phenolic resins, uses
Polyamides, uses
Polyvinyl butyrals
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(binder resin; water-resistant ink-jet printing ink
compns. and ink-jet recording device for using them)
- IT Water-resistant materials
(jet-printing inks; water-resistant ink-jet
printing ink compns. and ink-jet
recording device for using them)
- IT Inks
(jet-printing, water-resistant; water-resistant ink-jet
printing ink compns. and ink-jet
recording device for using them)
- IT Electric current carriers
(photocarriers; water-resistant ink-jet printing ink
compns. and ink-jet recording device for using them)
- IT Ink-jet printers
(piezoelec.; water-resistant ink-jet printing ink
compns. and ink-jet recording device for using them)
- IT Carbon black, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
(Uses)
(pigment, Fuji AS Black 810; water-resistant ink-jet printing
ink compns. and ink-jet recording device
for using them)
- IT Phosphonium compounds
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(sp. elec. resistance regulator; water-resistant ink-jet

printing ink compns. and ink-jet
recording device for using them)

IT Binders
Coloring materials
(water-resistant ink-jet printing ink
compns. and ink-jet recording device for using them)

IT 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
(Uses)
(VCC 175WI, ink pigment; water-resistant ink-jet
printing ink compns. and ink-jet
recording device for using them)

IT 9005-09-8, Bakelite VMCC 9011-13-6, Arastar 700 25085-34-1, Joncaryl
611 26678-93-3, Hitanol 1501 205069-28-9, Toresin F30K 325766-08-3,
Dianal PB 354
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(binder resin; water-resistant ink-jet printing ink
compns. and ink-jet recording device for using them)

IT 989-38-8, Valifast Red 1308 74566-13-5, Spilon Black BH Special
325781-98-4, Macrolex Blue 3R
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
(Uses)
(pigment; water-resistant ink-jet printing ink
compns. and ink-jet recording device for using them)

IT 57702-65-5, Tributylloctylphosphonium bromide 110750-65-7
134950-36-0 325708-28-9 325708-31-4
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(sp. elec. resistance regulator; water-resistant ink-jet
printing ink compns. and ink-jet
recording device for using them)

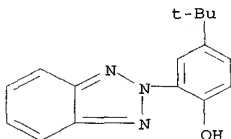
L45 ANSWER 24 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STM

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:85543 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:132571
TITLE: Flexible laminated sheets with embossed patterns and
their manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Fukuoka, Naohiko; Matsumura, Akira
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chemipro Kasei K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

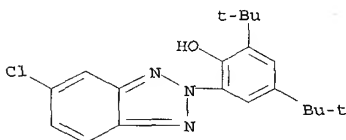
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001030392	A2	20010206	JP 1999-203265	19990716
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-203265 19990716				
AB The sheets have paper or plastic film substrate layers with embossed patterns (according to the difference in curing rate of radiation-curable coatings), adhesive layers (imparting peel strength between the substrates				

and release paper .gtoreq.100 g/25 m), and release layers (tensile strength .gtoreq.5000 N/cm2). Thus, a paper substrate was printed with a 10% Kemisorb 72 (UV absorber)-contg. ink, laminated with a silicone-coated release paper via an acrylic adhesive, coated with a UV-curable unsatd. polyester coating, and cured to give a sheet with no wrinkles.

IT 3147-76-0, Kemisorb 79 3864-99-1, Kemisorb 72
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (UV absorber, ink contg.; manuf. of flexible laminated sheets with embossed patterns by radiation-curable coatings)
 RN 3147-76-0 CAPLUS
 CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 3864-99-1 CAPLUS
 CN Phenol, 2-(5-chloro-2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM B32B003-30
 ICS B32B027-00; B32B027-16; B32B029-00; B32B033-00; C09D005-00; C09D201-00
 CC 38-2 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
 Section cross-reference(s): 42
 ST radiation curable coating sheet embossed pattern; flexibility laminate sheet printing wrinkle free; acrylic adhesive release paper peel strength; unsatd polyester coating substrate UV absorber
 IT Inks
 (UV absorber-contg.; manuf. of flexible laminated sheets with embossed patterns by radiation-curable coatings)
 IT Acrylic polymers, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (adhesive layer; manuf. of flexible laminated sheets with embossed

- patterns by radiation-curable coatings)
- IT Adhesives
Release coatings
UV stabilizers
(manuf. of flexible laminated sheets with embossed patterns by radiation-curable coatings)
- IT Laminated plastics, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(manuf. of flexible laminated sheets with embossed patterns by radiation-curable coatings)
- IT Coating materials
(radiation-curable; manuf. of flexible laminated sheets with embossed patterns by radiation-curable coatings)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(release coating; manuf. of flexible laminated sheets with embossed patterns by radiation-curable coatings)
- IT Parting materials
(release paper; manuf. of flexible laminated sheets with embossed patterns by radiation-curable coatings)
- IT Paper
(release; manuf. of flexible laminated sheets with embossed patterns by radiation-curable coatings)
- IT Paper
Plastic films
(substrate; manuf. of flexible laminated sheets with embossed patterns by radiation-curable coatings)
- IT Polyesters, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(substrate; manuf. of flexible laminated sheets with embossed patterns by radiation-curable coatings)
- IT Polyesters, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(unsatd., radiation-curable coating; manuf. of flexible laminated sheets with embossed patterns by radiation-curable coatings)
- IT 3147-76-0, Kemisorb 79 3864-99-1, Kemisorb 72
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(UV absorber, ink contg.; manuf. of flexible laminated sheets with embossed patterns by radiation-curable coatings)
- IT 25038-59-9, Poly(ethylene terephthalate), uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(substrate; manuf. of flexible laminated sheets with embossed patterns by radiation-curable coatings)

L45 ANSWER 25 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:573898 CAPLUS

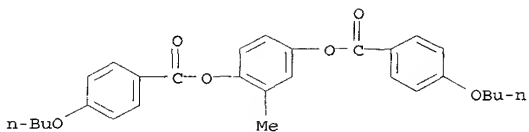
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:185619

TITLE: Liquid crystalline substance mixtures

INVENTOR(S): Meyer, Frank; Ishida, Hiroki; Schuhmacher, Peter;
Neumann, Horst

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

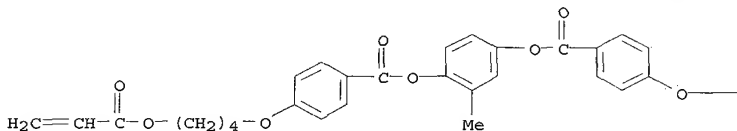
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000047694	A1	20000817	WO 2000-EP915	20000205
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
DE 19905394	A1	20000817	DE 1999-19905394	19990210
CA 2359729	AA	20000817	CA 2000-2359729	20000205
BR 2000008117	A	20011113	BR 2000-8117	20000205
EP 1155098	A1	20011121	EP 2000-905026	20000205
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
JP 2002536529	T2	20021029	JP 2000-598595	20000205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1999-19905394 A	19990210
			WO 2000-EP915	W 20000205
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 133:185619			
AB	The invention relates to liq. cryst. substance mixts. which contain at least 1 compd. selected from the group consisting of the compds. of the formula Z1-Y1-A1-Y3-M1-Y4-A2-Y2-Z2 and of the formula Z3-Y5-A3-Y7-M2-P (P = H, C1-C15-alkyl, -Y8-A4-Y6-Z4 group; Z1-4 = polymerizable group; Y1-8 = linking group; A1-4 = spacer; M1, M2 = mesogenic group). Said liq. cryst. mixts. of substances optionally contain further additives selected from photoinitiators, reactive diluents and diluents, auxiliaries, colorants and stabilizers. The invention also relates to the use of such liq. cryst. mixts. of substances as printing ink, for printing or coating substrates, in electrooptic components, for forgery-proof marking of objects and for producing films or coatings.			
IT	66786-95-6 132900-75-5 187585-64-4 187585-78-0 187586-33-0 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (in liq. cryst. substance mixts. for printing inks)			
RN	66786-95-6 CAPLUS			
CN	Benzoic acid, 4-butoxy-, 2-methyl-1,4-phenylene ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			



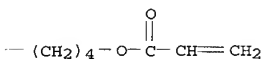
RN 132900-75-5 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 4-[4-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]butoxy]-, 2-methyl-1,4-phenylene ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



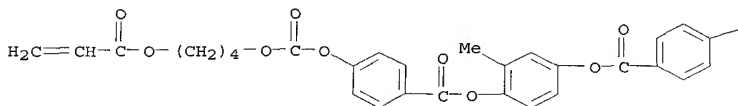
PAGE 1-B



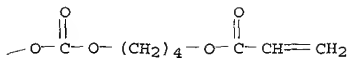
RN 187585-64-4 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 4-[4-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]butoxy]carbonyloxy]-, 2-methyl-1,4-phenylene ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



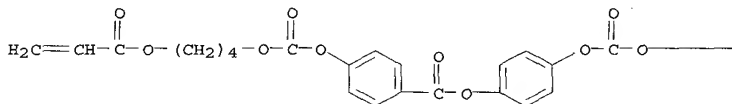
PAGE 1-B



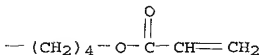
RN 187585-78-0 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 4-[[[4-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]butoxy]carbonyl]oxy]-, 4-[[[4-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]butoxy]carbonyl]oxy]phenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

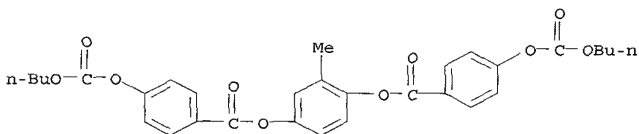


PAGE 1-B



RN 187586-33-0 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 4-[(butoxycarbonyl)oxy]-, 2-methyl-1,4-phenylene ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C09K019-54

ICS C09K019-00; C09K019-20; C09K019-38; C09D005-36

CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

Section cross-reference(s): 43, 73, 75

ST liq cryst substance mixt polymeric liq crystal

IT Liquid crystals

Liquid crystals

(films; polymeric liq. cryst. substance mixts. for)

IT Aromatic hydrocarbons, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (in liq. cryst. substance mixts. for printing inks)

IT Films
 Films
 (liq.-crystal; polymeric liq. cryst. substance mixts. for)

IT Inks
 (marking; polymeric liq. cryst. substance mixts. for)

IT Liquid crystals, polymeric
 (polymeric liq. cryst. substance mixts.)

IT Optical filters
 Optical imaging devices
 Polarizers
 (polymeric liq. cryst. substance mixts. for)

IT Inks
 (printing; polymeric liq. cryst. substance mixts. for)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (quartz-filled, TEGO Airex 900; in liq. cryst. substance mixts. for
 printing inks)

IT Information systems
 (security documents; polymeric liq. cryst. substance mixts.
 for)

IT 947-19-3, Irgacure 184 1330-20-7, Xylene, uses 7328-17-8 13048-33-4
 66786-95-6 71868-10-5, Irgacure 907 119313-12-1, Irgacure 369
 132900-75-5 134633-08-2, BYK 361 187585-64-4
 187585-78-0 187586-33-0 214975-65-2, BYK 57
 223572-88-1
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (in liq. cryst. substance mixts. for printing inks)

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L45 ANSWER 26 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:323221 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:335939

TITLE: Stir-in pigment compositions for coloring
 high-molecular weight materials

INVENTOR(S): Babler, Fridolin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corp., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 148,937,
 abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 6063182	A	20000516	US 1998-213009	19981216
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-58154P	P 19970908

US 1997-59768P P 19970923

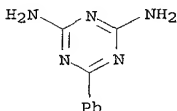
US 1998-148937 B2 19980904

AB A dispersible pigment compn. in the form of microgranules for coatings and ink systems comprises 85-99.5 parts pigment and 0.5-15 parts additive comprising a vinylpyrrolidone polymer or copolymer. Thus, a pigment compn. was prepd. by treating an aq. Luviskol VA 73W 600, Witconol 2720 (poly(ethyleneoxy)sorbitan laurate) 173.7, and Ultra Talc 609 1550 g with an aq. press cake contg. 7.7 g 3,6-di(4-chlorophenyl)-1,4-diketopyrrolopyrrole (Irgazin DPP red BO), stirring with a Cowels dissolver and spray drying at air temp. .gtoreq.400.degree..

IT 91-76-9, Benzoguanamine
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

RN 91-76-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4-diamine, 6-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C09C003-08
 ICS C09B067-02; C09B067-00

NCL 106506000

CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): 40, 41

ST pigment vinylpyrrolidone polymer additive compn; Luviskol Witconol Ultra Talc Irgazin pigment; dispersion pigment coating ink; coating ink vinylpyrrolidone polymer pigment compn

IT Polyelectrolytes
 (anionic; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT Polyelectrolytes
 (cationic; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT Automobiles
 (coatings; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT Coating materials
 (crosslinkable; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT Synthetic rubber, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (diene; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

KOROMA EIC1700

- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fatty amido group-terminated; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Amides, uses
 - Amides, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fatty, alkoxylated; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Amines, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fatty, ethoxylated or propoxylated; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fatty; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Amides, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polycycloamides; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Polyketones
 - Polyketones
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyether-; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Imines
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyimines; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Polyethers, uses
 - Polyethers, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyketone-; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Vinyl compounds, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polymers; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Drying
 - (spray; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Anthraquinone dyes
 - Azo dyes
 - Cyanine dyes
 - Disperse systems
 - Fillers
 - Inks
 - Microparticles
 - Paints
 - Pigments, nonbiological

(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT Carbon black, uses
Kaolin, uses
Mica-group minerals, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT Alkyd resins
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT Aminoplasts
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT Epoxy resins, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT Oxides (inorganic), uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT Phenolic resins, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT Plastics, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT Polyamides, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT Polyethers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT Polyimides, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone
polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone
polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Polysulfones, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone
polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Polyurethanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone
polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Rubber, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone
polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Schiff bases
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone
polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Sulfides, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone
polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Synthetic polymeric fibers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone
polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Crosslinking
(thermal, coatings; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT Polymers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(water-sol., neutral, anionic or cationic; stir-in aq. pigment
dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks
and coatings)
- IT 8012-00-8, Antimony yellow
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Antimony yellow; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT 84632-65-5
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Red 254; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT 147-14-8, C.I. Pigment Blue 15
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Blue 15; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 81-77-6, C.I. Pigment Blue 60
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Blue 60; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 35869-64-8, C.I. Pigment Brown 23
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Brown 23; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 14302-13-7, C.I. Pigment Green 36
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Green 36; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 1328-53-6, C.I. Pigment Green 7
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Green 7; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 40716-47-0, C.I. Pigment Orange 61
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Orange 61; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 980-26-7, C.I. Pigment Red 122
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Red 122; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 5280-78-4, C.I. Pigment Red 144
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Red 144; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 2786-76-7, C.I. Pigment Red 170
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Red 170; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 4051-63-2, C.I. Pigment Red 177
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Red 177; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 5521-31-3, C.I. Pigment Red 179
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Red 179; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 54660-00-3
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Red 255; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 88949-33-1
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Red 264; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 17741-63-8, C.I. Pigment Violet 37
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Violet 37; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

- IT 5045-40-9, C.I. Pigment Yellow 109
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Yellow 109; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT 5590-18-1, C.I. Pigment Yellow 110
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Yellow 110; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT 5102-83-0, C.I. Pigment Yellow 13
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Yellow 13; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT 4118-16-5, C.I. Pigment Yellow 147
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Yellow 147; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT 6358-31-2, C.I. Pigment Yellow 74
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Yellow 74; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT 5567-15-7, C.I. Pigment Yellow 83
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C.I. Pigment Yellow 83; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT 215247-95-3, Cromophtal Violet GT
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Cromophtal Violet GT; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT 9016-45-9, Igepal CO-530
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Igepal CO-530; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT 9003-39-8, Luviskol K30
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Luviskol K30; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT 3089-17-6, Monastral Magenta B
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Monastral Magenta B; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT 1047-16-1
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Monastral Red Y RT-759-D; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT 14807-96-6, ULTRA Talc 609, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(ULTRA Talc 609; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)
- IT 9005-64-5, Witconol 2720
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Witconol 2720; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(high-d.; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone
polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 7631-86-9, Silica, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(natural or synthetic; stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg.
vinylpyrrolidone polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 95-14-7, 1H-Benzotriazole
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone
polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 25086-89-9, Luviskol VA 73W
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone
polymers for inks and coatings)

IT 91-76-9, Benzoguanamine 1308-38-9, Chromium oxide (Cr2O3), uses
1345-16-0, Cobalt blue 7758-97-6, Lead chromate 8011-87-8, Cobalt
green 8046-59-1, Manganese blue 9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene
9002-89-5, Polyvinylalcohol 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-08-1,
Formaldehyde-melamine copolymer 9003-19-4, Polyvinylether
9003-35-4, Formaldehyde-phenol copolymer 9003-53-6,
Polystyrene 9004-81-3, Polyethylene glycol laurate 9004-96-0,
Polyethylene glycol oleate 9011-05-6, Formaldehyde-urea
copolymer 9062-90-2, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan oleate
10190-55-3, Lead molybdate 11129-48-9, Iron zinc oxide 12626-36-7,
Cadmium selenide sulfide (Cd(Se,S)) 12679-46-8, Carbazole dioxazine
13983-17-0, Wollastonite 24937-72-2, Polymaleic anhydride 24980-16-3,
Acrylic acid-acrylonitrile-styrene copolymer 25087-26-7,
Polymethacrylic acid 25322-68-3, Polyethyleneoxide 53529-09-2, Lead
chromate sulfate 53801-77-7, Bismuth vanadate 57455-37-5, Ultramarine
blue 71819-74-4, C.I. Pigment Orange 48 71819-75-5, C.I. Pigment
Orange 49 84632-50-8 84632-59-7 154946-66-4
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stir-in aq. pigment dispersion contg. vinylpyrrolidone
polymers for inks and coatings)

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L45 ANSWER 27 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:247443 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:266604
TITLE: Dyed UV-absorbing polymer
particles and light-resistant water-based
inks containing them
INVENTOR(S): Shida, Hiroki; Ito, Nobuyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jsr Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	JP 2000109564	A2	20000418	JP 1998-286987	19981008
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				JP 1998-286987	19981008
AB	<p>Water-based inks contain the dyed polymer particles having UV-absorbing functional groups. Thus, 100 parts emulsion-polymd. 5:3:2:1:30:30:29:3:0.5 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-methacryloyloxyethylphenyl)-2H-benzotriazole-methacrylic acid-N-methylolacrylamide-diacetone acrylamide-Bu acrylate-Me methacrylate-styrene-Latemul S 180A (reactive emulsifier)-adipic acid dihydrazide copolymer particles (size 0.06 .mu.m) were dyed with 4 parts C.I. Solvent Yellow 40. A water-based ink contg. the dyed particles 15, iso-Pr alc. 5, and H2O 80 parts showed good storage stability at 50.degree. for 1 mo and UV resistance at black panel temp. 63.degree. and relative humidity 70% for >20 h.</p>				
IT	263244-67-3P	263244-68-4P	263244-69-5P	263244-70-8P	263244-71-9P 263244-72-0P
	<p>RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (light-resistant water-based inks contg. dyed UV-absorbing polymer particles)</p>				
RN	263244-67-3	CAPLUS			
CN	<p>Hexanedioic acid, dihydrazide, polymer with 2-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, butyl 2-propenoate, N-(1,1-dimethyl-3-oxobutyl)-2-propenamide, ethenylbenzene, N-(hydroxymethyl)-2-propenamide, Latemul S 180A, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)</p>				

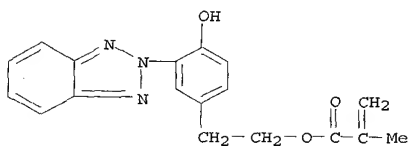
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CRN 113255-53-1
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

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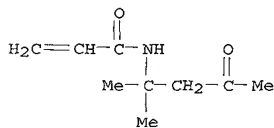
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CMF C18 H17 N3 O3



CM 3

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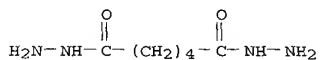
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CM 4

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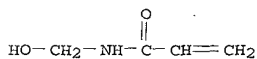
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CM 5

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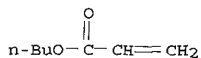
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CM 6

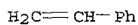
Page 104Shosho741

CRN 141-32-2
CMF C7 H12 O2



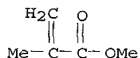
CM 7

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



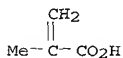
CM 8

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 9

CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



RN 263244-68-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with 2-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 1,2-ethanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, Latemul S 180A and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

KOROMA EIC1700

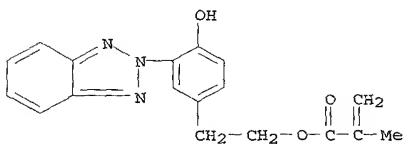
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CRN 113255-53-1
CMF Unspecified
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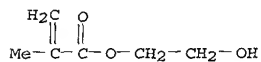
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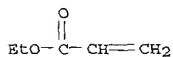
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CM 4

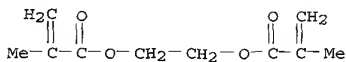
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CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 5

CRN 97-90-5
CMF C10 H14 O4

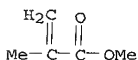
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CM 6

CRN 80-62-6

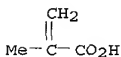
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 7

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



RN 263244-69-5 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with 2-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 1,1-difluoroethene, 1,2-ethanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, ethyl 2-propenoate, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-1-propene, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, Latemul S 180A, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl 2-propenoate and tetrafluoroethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 113255-53-1

CMF Unspecified

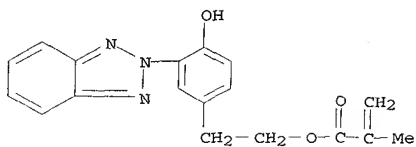
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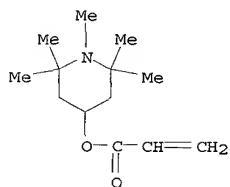
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CM 3

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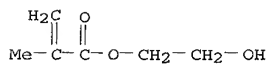
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CM 4

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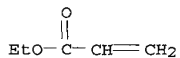
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 5

CRN 140-88-5

CMF C5 H8 O2



KOROMA EIC1700

Page 108Shosho741

CM 6

CRN 116-15-4

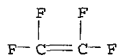
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CM 7

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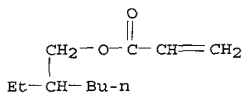
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CM 8

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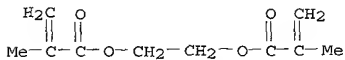
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CM 9

CRN 97-90-5

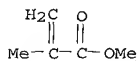
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CM 10

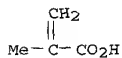
KOROMA EIC1700

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 11

CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 12

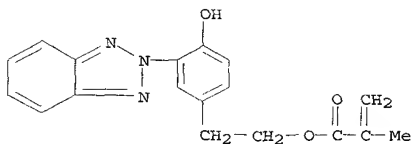
CRN 75-38-7
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RN 263244-70-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with 2-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, butyl 2-propenoate, 1,2-ethanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and N-(hydroxymethyl)-2-propenamide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

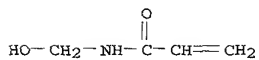
CRN 96478-09-0
CMF C18 H17 N3 O3



CM 2

CRN 924-42-5

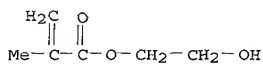
CMF C4 H7 N O2



CM 3

CRN 868-77-9

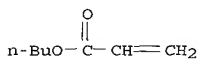
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 4

CRN 141-32-2

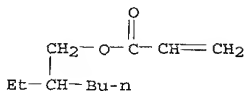
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 5

CRN 103-11-7

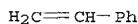
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 6

CRN 100-42-5

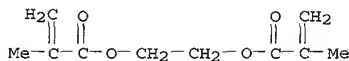
CMF C8 H8



CM 7

CRN 97-90-5

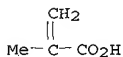
CMF C10 H14 O4



CM 8

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



RN 263244-71-9 CAPLUS

CN Hexanedioic acid, dihydrazide, polymer with 2-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, butyl 2-propenoate, N-(1,1-dimethyl-3-oxobutyl)-2-propenamide, ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, N-(hydroxymethyl)-2-propenamide, Latemul S 180A, 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid and 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

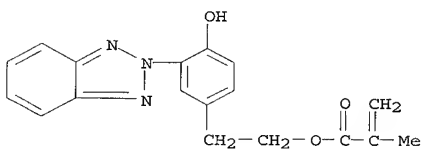
Page 112Shosho741

CRN 113255-53-1
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

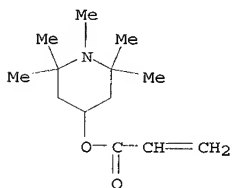
CM 2

CRN 96478-09-0
CMF C18 H17 N3 O3



CM 3

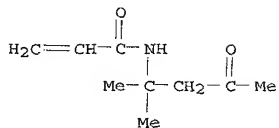
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CMF C13 H23 N O2



CM 4

CRN 2873-97-4
CMF C9 H15 N O2

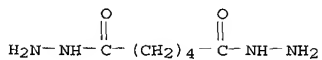
KOROMA EIC1700



CM 5

CRN 1071-93-8

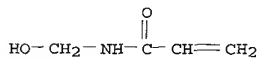
CMF C6 H14 N4 O2



CM 6

CRN 924-42-5

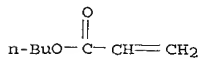
CMF C4 H7 N O2



CM 7

CRN 141-32-2

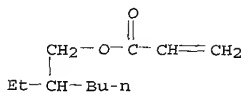
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 8

CRN 103-11-7

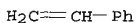
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 9

CRN 100-42-5

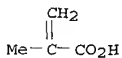
CMF C8 H8



CM 10

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



RN 263244-72-0 CAPLUS

CN Hexanedioic acid, dihydrazide, polymer with 2-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, N-(1,1-dimethyl-3-oxobutyl)-2-propenamide, ethenylbenzene, ethyl 2-propenoate, Latemul S 180A, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 113255-53-1

CMF Unspecified

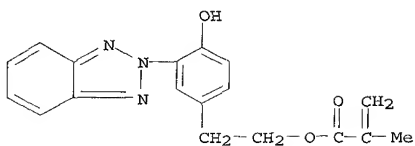
CCI MAN

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CM 2

CRN 96478-09-0

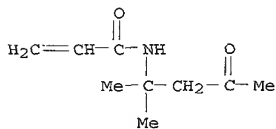
CMF C18 H17 N3 O3



CM 3

CRN 2873-97-4

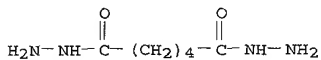
CMF C9 H15 N O2



CM 4

CRN 1071-93-8

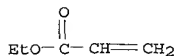
CMF C6 H14 N4 O2



CM 5

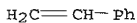
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CMF C5 H8 O2



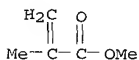
CM 6

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



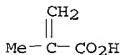
CM 7

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 8

CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



- IC ICM C08J003-12
ICS C08J003-20; C08L027-12; C08L033-08; C08L051-00; C08L083-04;
C09B067-02; C09D011-00
- CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
- ST UV absorbing polymer particle water ink; light
resistance water ink methacryloyloxyethylphenylbenzotriazole
polymer
- IT Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(acrylic; light-resistant water-based inks contg.
dyed UV-absorbing polymer particles)
- IT Light-resistant materials
Light-resistant materials
(inks; light-resistant water-based inks
contg. dyed UV-absorbing polymer particles)
- IT Dyes
UV stabilizers
(light-resistant water-based inks contg.
dyed UV-absorbing polymer particles)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses

KOROMA EIC1700

Silsesquioxanes

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(light-resistant water-based inks contg.

dyed UV-absorbing polymer particles)

IT Inks

Inks

(light-resistant; light-resistant water-based

inks contg. dyed UV-absorbing polymer

particles)

IT Inks

(printing, water-thinned; light-resistant water-based

inks contg. dyed UV-absorbing polymer

particles)

IT 25930-91-0P, Methyltriethoxysilane homopolymer 153315-80-1P,

Methyltriethoxysilane homopolymer, ladder stru

263244-67-3P 263244-68-4P 263244-69-5P

263244-70-8P 263244-71-9P 263244-72-0P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(light-resistant water-based inks contg.

dyed UV-absorbing polymer particles)

IT 12221-86-2, C.I. Basic Yellow 40 61813-78-3, C.I. Solvent Yellow 40

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(light-resistant water-based inks contg.

dyed UV-absorbing polymer particles)

L45 ANSWER 28 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:232541 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:266120

TITLE: Weather- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials

INVENTOR(S): Endo, Keisuke

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Printing Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000103019	A2	20000411	JP 1998-272944	19980928
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-272944	19980928

AB The decorative sheets comprise (A) substrate sheets having primer layers and (B) surface protection layers of cured products of ionized radiation-curable resins on the surfaces, wherein A comprise polyolefin-type thermoplastic resins contg. UV absorbers bearing OH and B comprise resins bearing NCO. The back sides of the substrate sheets may have primer layers and printing layers. Bleed-out of UV absorbers which causes delamination can be avoided. Thus, a thermoplastic elastomer sheet

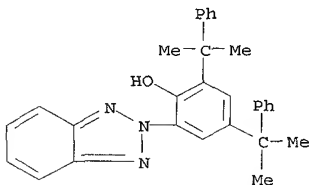
comprising isotactic polypropylene 75, hydrogenated styrene-butadiene rubber 25, and 2-(2'-hydroxy-3',5'-bis-.alpha.,.alpha.-dimethylbenzylphenyl)benzotriazole 0.8 part was corona-treated on both sides, coated with a primer contg. a 100:10 acrylic polyol-HDI mixt. Then the backside of the sheet was printed with a pigmented gravure ink (7:3 acrylic resin-urethane resin mixed binder) to form a graining. The surface was coated with a curable compn. contg. a bifunctional bisphenol A-type epoxy acrylate prepolymer 20, a bifunctional phenol-type epoxy acrylate 20, trimethylolpropane triacrylate 20, an urethane acrylate (polytetramethylene glycol 1000, IPDI 444, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate 232 parts) 20, and a silicone acrylate 0.8 part, and exposed to electron beam to give a decorative sheet having excellent layer adhesion and no discoloration after 48 h of UV irradiation.

IT 70321-86-7, 2-(2'-Hydroxy-3',5'-bis-.alpha.,.alpha.-dimethylbenzylphenyl)benzotriazole

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(substrates contg.; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)

RN 70321-86-7 CAPLUS

CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM B32B027-32

ICS B32B027-18

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

Section cross-reference(s): 39

ST UV resistance decorative sheet construction; ionized radiation curable resin decorative sheet; electron beam curable resin decorative sheet; polyolefin substrate UV absorber decorative sheet; hydroxy contg UV absorber decorative sheet; acrylic polyurethane primer polyolefin decorative sheet; benzotriazole hydroxy UV absorber decorative sheet; thermoplastic elastomer polypropylene hydrogenated butadiene styrene rubber decorative sheet

IT Coating materials

(UV-curable, protection layers; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)

IT Polyurethanes, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(acrylic polymer blend, gravure ink binders; UV-

- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(acrylic, electron beam-curable compns. contg., for protection layers; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT Coating materials
(electron-beam-curable, protection layers; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT Styrene-butadiene rubber, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated, substrate, isotactic polypropylene blend, thermoplastic elastomers, contg. UV absorbers bearing OH; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT Acrylic polymers, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyols, reaction products with HDI, primers; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT Thermoplastic rubber
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polypropylene-hydrogenated butadiene-styrene rubber blend, substrate, contg. UV absorbers bearing OH; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT Acrylic polymers, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-, electron beam-curable compns. contg., for protection layers; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT Acrylic polymers, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyurethane blend, gravure ink binders; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT 80-05-7D, Bisphenol A, epoxy acrylate prepolymers 108-95-2D, Phenol, epoxy acrylates, uses 15625-89-5, Trimethylolpropane triacrylate 83104-79-4, 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate-isophorone diisocyanate-polytetramethylene glycol copolymer
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(electron beam-curable compns. contg., for protection layers; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)

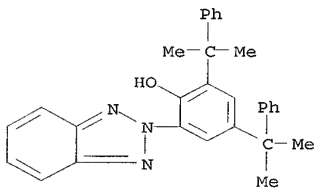
- IT 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (fillers, electron beam-curable compns. contg., for
 protection layers; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type
 sheets for construction materials)
- IT 822-06-0DP, HDI, reaction products with acrylic polyols
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP
 (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP
 (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (primers; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets
 for construction materials)
- IT 9003-55-8
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (styrene-butadiene rubber, hydrogenated, substrate, isotactic
 polypropylene blend, thermoplastic elastomers, contg. UV absorbers
 bearing OH; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets
 for construction materials)
- IT 25085-53-4, Isotactic polypropylene
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (substrate, hydrogenated styrene-butadiene rubber blend, thermoplastic
 elastomers, contg. UV absorbers bearing OH; UV- and scratch-resistant
 decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT 70321-86-7, 2-(2'-Hydroxy-3',5'-bis-.alpha.,.alpha.-
 dimethylbenzylphenyl)benzotriazole
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (substrates contg.; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative
 polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)

L45 ANSWER 29 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:232540 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:266119
 TITLE: Weather- and scratch-resistant decorative
 polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials
 INVENTOR(S): Endo, Keisuke
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Printing Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000103018	A2	20000411	JP 1998-272885	19980928
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-272885	19980928
AB The decorative sheets comprise (A) substrate sheets having primer layers and (B) surface protection layers of cured products of ionized radiation-curable resins on the surfaces, wherein A comprise polyolefin-type thermoplastic resins contg. UV absorbers bearing OH and B				

70321-86-7, 2-(2'-Hydroxy-3',5'-bis-.alpha.,.alpha.-dimethylbenzylphenyl)benzotriazole

RN 70321-86-7 CAPLUS



ICS B32B027-18

Section cross-reference(s) : 39

IT Polyurethanes, uses

KOROMA EIC1700

- (acrylic polymer blend, gravure ink binders; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT Polyvinyl butyrals
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (acrylic polyol-HDI mixt. blend, primers; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (acrylic, electron beam-curable compns. contg., for protection layers; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT Styrene-butadiene rubber, uses
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (hydrogenated, substrate, isotactic polypropylene blend, thermoplastic elastomers, contg. UV absorbers bearing OH; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT Acrylic polymers, uses
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (polyols, reaction products with HDI, butyral resin blend, primers; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT Thermoplastic rubber
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (polypropylene-hydrogenated butadiene-styrene rubber blend, substrate, contg. UV absorbers bearing OH; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT Acrylic polymers, uses
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (polysiloxane-, electron beam-curable compns. contg., for protection layers; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT Acrylic polymers, uses
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (polyurethane blend, gravure ink binders; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT 822-06-0DP, HDI, reaction products with acrylic polyols
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (butyral resin blend, primers; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)
- IT 80-05-7D, Bisphenol A, epoxy acrylate prepolymers 108-95-2D,

Phenol, epoxy acrylates, uses 15625-89-5, Trimethylolpropane triacrylate 83104-79-4, 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate-isophorone diisocyanate-polytetramethylene glycol copolymer

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(electron beam-curable compns. contg., for protection layers; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)

IT 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(fillers, electron beam-curable compns. contg., for protection layers; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)

IT 9003-55-8

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(styrene-butadiene rubber, hydrogenated, substrate, isotactic polypropylene blend, thermoplastic elastomers, contg. UV absorbers bearing OH; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)

IT 25085-53-4, Isotactic polypropylene

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(substrate, hydrogenated styrene-butadiene rubber blend, thermoplastic elastomers, contg. UV absorbers bearing OH; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)

IT 70321-86-7, 2-(2'-Hydroxy-3',5'-bis-.alpha.,.alpha.-dimethylbenzylphenyl)benzotriazole

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(substrates contg.; UV- and scratch-resistant decorative polyolefin-type sheets for construction materials)

L45 ANSWER 30 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:79175 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:124273

TITLE: Water-washable antisoiling coatings containing multibranched polymers

INVENTOR(S): Kojima, Shiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toa Gosei Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000034440	A2	20000202	JP 1998-216415	19980715
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-216415	19980715
AB The coatings contain (A) multibranched polymers comprising OH-contg. vinyl polymer main chains and polyalkylene glycol- and				

polysiloxane-contg. polymer side chains and (B) OH-reactive hardeners. Thus, methoxypolyethylene glycol monomethacrylate and X 22-174DX (methacryloyl-terminated di-Me polysiloxane) were polycond. in the presence of 3-mercaptopropionic acid and esterified with glycidyl methacrylate to give a methacryloyl-terminated macromonomer, 10.0 g of which was polycond. with Placel FM 1 (CH₂:CMeCO₂CH₂CH₂O₂CC₅H₁₀OH) 15.0, methacrylic acid 2.0, Me methacrylate 22.5, styrene 22.5, Bu acrylate 8.2, and hydroxyethyl methacrylate 19.8 g to give a multibranched polymer. A coating contg. the multibranched polymer and Cymel 712 (amino resin) showed long-lasting antisoiling effect against an oil-based ink.

IT 256223-89-9

RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(water-washable antisoiling coatings contg. multibranched polymers)

RN 256223-89-9 CAPLUS

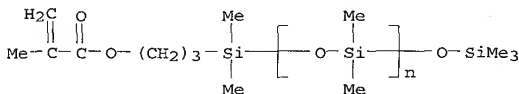
CN Hexanoic acid, 6-hydroxy-, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, .alpha.-[dimethyl[3-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propyl]silyl]-.omega.-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)], ethenylbenzene, formaldehyde, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, .alpha.-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)-.omega.-methoxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid and 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 123109-42-2

CMF (C2 H6 O Si)_n C12 H26 O3 Si2

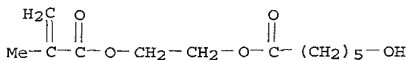
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 85099-10-1

CMF C12 H20 O5



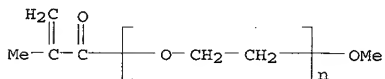
KOROMA EIC1700

CM 3

CRN 26915-72-0

CMF (C2 H4 O)n C5 H8 O2

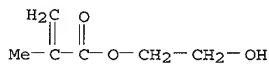
CCI PMS



CM 4

CRN 868-77-9

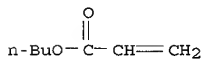
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 5

CRN 141-32-2

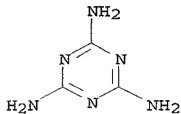
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 6

CRN 108-78-1

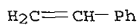
CMF C3 H6 N6



CM 7

CRN 100-42-5

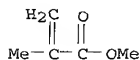
CMF C8 H8



CM 8

CRN 80-62-6

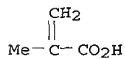
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 9

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 10

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



IC ICM C09D175-14

ICS C08G018-62

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

ST antisoiling coating multibranched polymer polyoxyalkylene

polysiloxane; acrylic polymer multibranched

polyoxyalkylene polysiloxane coating

IT Coating materials

KOROMA EIC1700

(antisoiling; water-washable antisoiling coatings contg. multibranched polymers)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (polyoxyalkylene-, graft, acrylic; water-washable antisoiling coatings contg. multibranched polymers)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (polysiloxane-, graft, acrylic; water-washable antisoiling coatings contg. multibranched polymers)

IT 255896-98-1P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (water-washable antisoiling coatings contg. multibranched polymers)

IT 256223-89-9
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (water-washable antisoiling coatings contg. multibranched polymers)

L45 ANSWER 31 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

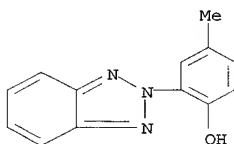
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:50060 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:100486
 TITLE: Image-enhancing composition for imaging and printing materials
 INVENTOR(S): Kovacs, Gregory J.; Sprague, Robert A.; Malhotra, Shadi L.; Naik, Kirit N.; Lesani, Fereshteh; Boils, Danielle C.; Mayo, James D.; Drappel, Stephan V.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xerox Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 972651	A1	20000119	EP 1999-113734	19990713
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2000198267	A2	20000718	JP 1999-195520	19990709

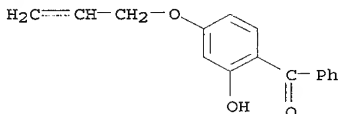
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-118573 A 19980717

AB Disclosed is an image-enhancing compn. for imaging and printing materials, wherein the image-enhancing compn. contains a solvent, a polymeric binder, a dye mordant, a substantially water-sol. anticurl compd., a substantially water-sol. desizing compd., a lightfastness-improving compd., a defoamer, an optional biocide, and an optional filler.

IT 2440-22-4, 2-(2'-Hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)benzotriazole
 2549-87-3, 4-Allyloxy-2-hydroxybenzophenone
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ink-jet printing materials treated with image-enhancing
 compns. contg.)
 RN 2440-22-4 CAPLUS
 CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2549-87-3 CAPLUS
 CN Methanone, [2-hydroxy-4-(2-propenyloxy)phenyl]phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM B41M005-00
 CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
 ST image enhancing compn ink jet printing material
 IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (2-oleammonium chloride deric; ink-jet printing materials
 treated with image-enhancing compns. contg.)
 IT Polysiloxanes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (di-Me, ethoxylated propoxylated, Alkasil NEP 73-70; ink-jet
 printing materials treated with image-enhancing compns. contg.)
 IT Ink-jet printing
 (image-enhancing compns. for)
 IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ink-jet printing materials treated with image-enhancing
 compns. contg.)
 IT 81-13-0, Pantothenol 105-59-9, N-Methyldiethanolamine 115-77-5D,
 Pentaerythritol, tetrahydrobenzaldehyde acetal 122-96-3,
 1,4-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine 123-28-4, Didodecyl

3,3'-thiodipropionate 126-73-8, Tributyl phosphate, uses 126-86-3, Surfydol-104 128-04-1, Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate 143-19-1D, Sodium oleate, sulfonated 147-47-7 533-74-4, 3,5-Dimethyltetrahydro-2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione 1119-97-7, Myristyltrimethylammonium bromide 1606-85-5, 1,4-Bis(2-hydroxyethoxy)-2-butyne 2440-22-4, 2-(2'-Hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)benzotriazole 2491-38-5, 2-Bromo-4'-hydroxyacetophenone 2549-87-3, 4-Allyloxy-2-hydroxybenzophenone 3010-24-0 3064-70-8, Bis(trichloromethyl)sulfone 4847-93-2, 3-Piperidino-1,2-propanediol 6317-18-6, Methylene bistiocyanate 7631-86-9, Colloidal silica, uses 9003-55-8, Butadiene-styrene copolymer 9004-62-0D, Hydroxyethylcellulose, cationic 9005-02-1, Polyethylene glycol dilaureate 21564-17-0, 2-(Thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole 25153-40-6, Maleic acid-vinyl methyl ether copolymer 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, 2-oleammonium chloride deriv. 25322-69-4, Alkapol PPG-4000 30388-01-3, 2-Hydroxypropyl methanethiosulfonate 36936-60-4, Ethoxylated triethanolamine 50586-59-9, Trimethylolpropane ethoxylate 51026-28-9, Potassium N-hydroxymethyl-N-methyldithiocarbamate 54590-62-4 79720-19-7 82973-76-0 87075-61-4, Erucyl erucamide 88797-00-6, 1,6-Hexamethylene bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate) 90751-07-8, Cyasorb UV-3346 101701-50-2, (2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) 1,2,3,4-butanetetracarboxylate 102524-70-9 106392-12-5, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer 145808-71-5, RX 31 152444-03-6, Surfynol-104S 254906-03-1 254906-05-3 254969-23-8, HX 42-3

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ink-jet printing materials treated with image-enhancing compns. contg.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L45 ANSWER 32 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:43219 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:94413

TITLE: Transparent plastic laminates having shielding layer

INVENTOR(S): Nanri, Hiroyoshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tsutsunaka Plastic Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000015755	A2	20000118	JP 1998-191301	19980707
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-191301	19980707

AB A transparent plastic substrate has a colored resin layer (shielding layer) on a certain portion of the surface and also acrylic resin primer layer(s) and silicone hard coating layer(s) on at least the surface in this order, where the resins of the shielding layer are

crosslinked products prepd. by reaction of (A) curable compns. composed of vinyl chloride (I)-vinyl acetate (II) copolymers having .gtoreq.2 functional groups contg. active H and polyurethanes having .gtoreq.2 functional groups having active H and (B) polyisocyanates. Thus, a polycarbonate sheet was printed with an ink contg. polyisocyanate-crosslinked VIC (I-II copolymer/polyurethane blend) on the edge, heated, and press molded into an automobile rear window shape, then the product was dip-coated with an acrylic resin primer and further dip-coated with a silicone hard coating to give a laminate showing good solvent resistance and interlayer adhesion.

IT 196615-25-5P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (primer; hard-coated plastic sheets having shielding portion with good adhesion and solvent resistance)

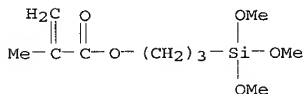
RN 196615-25-5 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester, polymer with
 (2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)phenylmethanone, 1,6-hexanediol and
 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2530-85-0

CMF C10 H20 O5 Si



CM 2

CRN 629-11-8

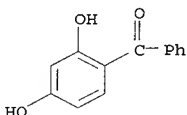
CMF C6 H14 O2



CM 3

CRN 131-56-6

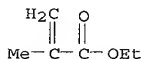
CMF C13 H10 O3



CM 4

CRN 97-63-2

CMF C6 H10 O2



- IC ICM B32B027-30
- ICS B32B007-02; B32B027-00; B32B027-36; B32B027-40
- CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 42
- ST polyisocyanate crosslink vinyl polymer polyurethane ink
; automobile window polycarbonate shielding ink; solvent
resistance hard coat polycarbonate window
- IT Primers (paints)
(acrylic resins; hard-coated plastic sheets having shielding portion
with good adhesion and solvent resistance)
- IT Windows
(automotive; hard-coated plastic sheets having shielding portion with
good adhesion and solvent resistance)
- IT **Inks**
Solvent-resistant materials
(hard-coated plastic sheets having shielding portion with good adhesion
and solvent resistance)
- IT Glass substitutes
Polycarbonates, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(hard-coated plastic sheets having shielding portion with good adhesion
and solvent resistance)
- IT Polyurethanes, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
(Uses)
(inks, crosslinked with vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride
copolymers; hard-coated plastic sheets having shielding portion
with good adhesion and solvent resistance)
- IT **Polysiloxanes, uses**
Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or

- engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(silicate-, hard coats; hard-coated plastic sheets having shielding
portion with good adhesion and solvent resistance)
- IT Coating materials
(silicones; hard-coated plastic sheets having shielding portion with
good adhesion and solvent resistance)
- IT 177860-71-8P, Methyltrimethoxysilane-silica copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(hard coat; hard-coated plastic sheets having shielding portion with
good adhesion and solvent resistance)
- IT 9003-22-9, Vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
(Uses)
(ink, crosslinked with polyurethanes and polyisocyanates;
hard-coated plastic sheets having shielding portion with good adhesion
and solvent resistance)
- IT 215513-15-8, VIC
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
(Uses)
(ink, polyisocyanate-crosslinked; hard-coated plastic sheets
having shielding portion with good adhesion and solvent resistance)
- IT 196615-25-5P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(primer; hard-coated plastic sheets having shielding portion with good
adhesion and solvent resistance)

L45 ANSWER 33 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:819354 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:64948

TITLE: Trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine ultraviolet light
absorbers containing hindered phenols

INVENTOR(S): Gupta, Ram B.; Jakiela, Dennis J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cytec Technology Corp., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 101 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9967223	A2	19991229	WO 1999-US12758	19990607
WO 9967223	A3	20000302		
W:	AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,			

ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
 CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2333324	AA 19991229	CA 1999-2333324	19990607
AU 9944255	A1 20000110	AU 1999-44255	19990607
BR 9911448	A 20010320	BR 1999-11448	19990607
EP 1087947	A2 20010404	EP 1999-927321	19990607
R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE			
JP 2002518485	T2 20020625	JP 2000-555877	19990607
TW 424104	B 20010301	TW 1999-88110160	19990617
US 6239275	B1 20010529	US 1999-335873	19990618
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		US 1998-90259P	P 19980622
		WO 1999-US12758	W 19990607

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:64948

AB This invention relates generally to hindered phenol-substituted triazines and the use thereof to protect materials such as coatings, polymers, resins, org. compds. and the like against degrading by environmental forces, inclusive of UV light, actinic radiation, oxidn., moisture, atm. pollutants and combinations thereof. The new class of hindered phenol-substituted triazines includes a trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine in which one of the aryl groups is substituted by a group which comprises a hindered phenol or is a hindered phenol and is further substituted by a hydroxyl group, either free or blocked to form a latent stabilizer, ortho- to the point of attachment to the triazine. These materials may, under the appropriate circumstances, form oligomers. A method for stabilizing a material by incorporating such hindered phenol-substituted triazines is also disclosed.

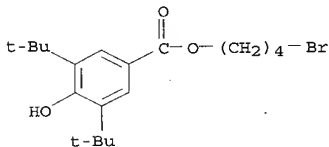
IT 253137-70-1P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine UV light absorbers contg. hindered phenols)

RN 253137-70-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-, 4-bromobutyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C07D251-00

CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

ST hindered phenol trisaryl triazine UV stabilizer

IT Dyes

(org.; trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine UV light absorbers contg. hindered phenols)

IT Polyimides, properties

KOROMA EIC1700

Polyimides, properties
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(polyamide-; trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine UV light absorbers
contg. hindered phenols)

IT Polyimides, properties
Polyimides, properties
Polysulfones, properties
Polysulfones, properties
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(polyether-; trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine UV light absorbers
contg. hindered phenols)

IT Polyamides, properties
Polyamides, properties
Polyethers, properties
Polyethers, properties
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(polyimide-; trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine UV light absorbers
contg. hindered phenols)

IT Polyethers, properties
Polyethers, properties
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(polysulfone-; trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine UV light absorbers
contg. hindered phenols)

IT Plastics, properties
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(thermoplastics; trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine UV light absorbers
contg. hindered phenols)

IT Cosmetics
Inks
Paper
Photographic paper
UV stabilizers
(trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine UV light absorbers contg. hindered
phenols)

IT Alkyd resins
Aminoplasts
Epoxy resins, properties
Natural rubber, properties
Phenolic resins, properties
Polyamides, properties
Polycarbonates, properties
Polyesters, properties
Polyethers, properties
Polyimides, properties
Polyketones
Polyolefins
Polyoxymethylenes, properties
Polyoxyphenylenes
Polysiloxanes, properties
Polysulfones, properties
Polythiophenylenes
Polyurethanes, properties

Synthetic rubber, properties
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
 (trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine UV light absorbers contg. hindered phenols)

IT 100-42-5D, Styrene, polymers
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
 (high-impact; trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine UV light absorbers contg. hindered phenols)

IT 253137-69-8P 253137-71-2P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine UV light absorbers contg. hindered phenols)

IT 253137-70-1P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine UV light absorbers contg. hindered phenols)

IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinylchloride 9003-08-1, Formaldehyde melamine copolymer 9003-17-2, Polybutadiene 9003-35-4, Formaldehyde phenol copolymer 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-54-7, SAN polymer 9003-56-9, ABS 9004-36-8, Cellulose acetate butyrate 9011-05-6, Formaldehyde urea copolymer 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
 (trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine UV light absorbers contg. hindered phenols)

IT 110-52-1 1421-49-4, 3,5-Di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoic acid 1668-53-7 23500-79-0
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (trisaryl-1,3,5-triazine UV light absorbers contg. hindered phenols)

L45 ANSWER 34 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:412802 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:108912
 TITLE: Reusable recording materials having heat-resistant and peelable polymer coatings
 INVENTOR(S): Miyamoto, Ichiro
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Union Chemicar Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11174717	A2	19990702	JP 1997-362200	19971210
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-362200	19971210

AB The materials are obtained by applying agents contg. heat-resistant and

peelable polymer binders and extenders on one or both sides of paper. Electrophotog. toners and thermal-transfer inks on the materials are easily removed by adhesive tapes.

IT 26160-89-4, Epostar S

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(extenders; reusable recording paper having heat-resistant and peelable polymer coatings contg. extenders)

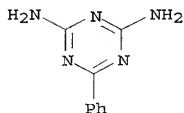
RN 26160-89-4 CAPLUS

CN Formaldehyde, polymer with 6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 91-76-9

CMF C9 H9 N5



CM 2

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O

H₂C=O

IC ICM G03G007-00

ICS G03G007-00; B41M005-40; G03G021-00

CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST reusable recording material heat resistant polymer coating;

recycling copying paper peelable polymer coating

IT Silsesquioxanes

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(Me, Tospearl 240; reusable recording paper having heat-resistant and peelable polymer coatings contg. extenders)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(acrylic, graft, Symac US 350; reusable recording paper having heat-resistant and peelable polymer coatings contg. extenders)

IT Polyurethanes, uses

Polyurethanes, uses

KOROMA EIC1700

- RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-, Dai-Allomer SP 3050; reusable recording paper having heat-resistant and peelable polymer coatings contg. extenders)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(polyurethane-, Dai-Allomer SP 3050; reusable recording paper having heat-resistant and peelable polymer coatings contg. extenders)
- IT Paper
(printing; reusable recording paper having heat-resistant and peelable polymer coatings contg. extenders)
- IT Binders
Copying paper
Pigments, nonbiological
(reusable recording paper having heat-resistant and peelable polymer coatings contg. extenders)
- IT Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(reusable recording paper having heat-resistant and peelable polymer coatings contg. extenders)
- IT Recycling
(wastepaper; reusable recording paper having heat-resistant and peelable polymer coatings contg. extenders)
- IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-21-8, Methyl acrylate homopolymer
26160-89-4, Epostar S
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(extenders; reusable recording paper having heat-resistant and peelable polymer coatings contg. extenders)
- IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses 513-77-9, Barium carbonate
7631-86-9, Silica, uses 14807-96-6, Talc, uses 127830-09-5, Crossnate D 70
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(reusable recording paper having heat-resistant and peelable polymer coatings contg. extenders)

L45 ANSWER 35 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:298462 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:353795

TITLE: Water-thinned marking pen inks giving images easily erasable by wiping with paper or cloths for writing boards

INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Hiroyuki; Hayashi, Hiroyuki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pilot Ink Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11124529	A2	19990511	JP 1997-309673	19971023

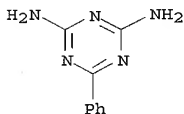
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-309673 19971023

AB Title inks contain (A) erasing agents selected from polyalkylene glycol monoether fatty acid esters, dicarboxylic acid bis(polyalkylene glycol monoether) esters, polyalkylene glycol fatty acid diesters, polyglycerin fatty acid esters, silicone oils, alkyl vinyl ethers, fatty acid K salts, and pentaerythritol fatty acid esters and (B) polymer particles (av. diam. 0.05-5 .mu.m). The inks on writing boards are easily erased even in incompletely dried state or after long time. Thus, a marking pen filled with an ink contg. carbon black dispersant 20, aq. resin 20, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether stearate emulsion 20, Silwet L 7607 (polyether-modified silicone oil) 1, poly(Me methacrylate) 10, and H₂O 29% was used to make images on thermoplastic acrylic resin/silicone-coated boards, polypropylene film-laminated boards, or enameled boards. The images were completely erased even in semidry state or after 30 days using a dry cloth.

IT 91-76-9D, Benzoguanamine, polymers
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (particles; water-thinned erasable marking pen inks contg.
 erasing agents and polymer particles for writing boards)

RN 91-76-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4-diamine, 6-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C09D011-16

CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

ST marking pen ink wiring board erasability; PMMA particle marking pen ink; ethylene glycol monobutyl stearate marking ink; silicone oil marking pen ink

IT Styrene-butadiene rubber, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (Nipol LX 407BP, particles, particles; water-thinned erasable marking pen inks contg. erasing agents and polymer particles for writing boards)

IT Polyurethanes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (acrylic, particles; water-thinned erasable marking pen inks contg. erasing agents and polymer particles for writing boards)

IT Fatty acids, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (alkoxylated, monoethers, erasing agents; water-thinned erasable

- marking pen inks contg. erasing agents and polymer particles for writing boards)
- IT Ethers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(alkyl vinyl, erasing agents; water-thinned erasable marking pen inks contg. erasing agents and polymer particles for writing boards)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(di-Me, 3-hydroxypropyl Me, ethoxylated propoxylated, Silwet L 7607, erasing agents; water-thinned erasable marking pen inks contg. erasing agents and polymer particles for writing boards)
- IT Carboxylic acids, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dicarboxylic, diesters, with polyalkylene glycol monoethers, erasing agents; water-thinned erasable marking pen inks contg. erasing agents and polymer particles for writing boards)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(diesters with fatty acids, erasing agents; water-thinned erasable marking pen inks contg. erasing agents and polymer particles for writing boards)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(erasing agents; water-thinned erasable marking pen inks contg. erasing agents and polymer particles for writing boards)
- IT Fatty acids, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(esters, erasing agents; water-thinned erasable marking pen inks contg. erasing agents and polymer particles for writing boards)
- IT Inks
(marking; water-thinned erasable marking pen inks contg. erasing agents and polymer particles for writing boards)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(mono(fatty acyl)-terminated, monoethers, erasing agents; water-thinned erasable marking pen inks contg. erasing agents and polymer particles for writing boards)
- IT Acrylic polymers, uses
Aminoplasts
Epoxy resins, uses
Fluoropolymers, uses
Phenolic resins, uses
Polyamides, uses
Polyesters, uses
Polyurethanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(particles; water-thinned erasable marking pen inks contg. erasing agents and polymer particles for writing boards)

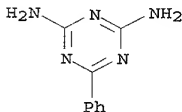
- IT Acrylic polymers, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (polyurethane-, particles; water-thinned erasable marking pen
 inks contg. erasing agents and polymer particles for
 writing boards)
- IT Fatty acids, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (potassium salts, erasing agents; water-thinned erasable marking pen
 inks contg. erasing agents and polymer particles for
 writing boards)
- IT 109-38-6, Ethylene glycol butyl ether stearate 115-77-5D,
 Pentaerythritol, esters with fatty acids 141-18-4, Bis(ethylene glycol
 monobutyl ether) adipate 143-18-0, Potassium oleate 822-28-6
 25618-55-7D, Polyglycerin, esters with fatty acids 62125-22-8,
 Pentaerythritol tetraisooctanoate 224785-05-1
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (erasing agents; water-thinned erasable marking pen inks
 contg. erasing agents and polymer particles for writing
 boards)
- IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, derivs., polymers with styrene
 91-76-9D, Benzoguanamine, polymers 100-42-5D, Styrene,
 polymers with acrylic compds. 9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene
 9002-86-2, Poly(vinyl chloride) 9002-88-4 9003-08-1,
 Melamine-formaldehyde copolymer 9003-18-3,
 Acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymer 9003-53-6 9003-55-8,
 Butadiene-styrene copolymer 9011-14-7, Poly(methyl
 methacrylate) 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (particles; water-thinned erasable marking pen inks contg.
 erasing agents and polymer particles for writing boards)
- IT 9003-55-8
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (styrene-butadiene rubber, Nipol LX 407BP, particles, particles;
 water-thinned erasable marking pen inks contg. erasing agents
 and polymer particles for writing boards)

L45 ANSWER 36 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:23452 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:140563
 TITLE: Coating compositions and formation of cured films
 therefrom
 INVENTOR(S): Takami, Seiichi; Koishibara, Tetsuya
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kansai Paint Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 11001629 A2 19990106 JP 1997-156765 19970613
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-156765 19970613
 AB The compns., useful for clear varnish of can exteriors, comprise (A) 5-100% (meth)acrylamide monomers H2C:CR3CONR2CH2OR1 (R1 = H, C1-8 alkyl; R2 = H, CH2OR1; R3 = H, Me) and 0-95% other unsatd. comonomers, (B) 5-50 parts/(100 parts A) amino resins having Mn 300-3000, and (C) 0.01-20 parts/(100 parts A) photoinitiators and are applied on a thermosetting oil ink layer on wet, irradiated with UV, and heated to form the cured film. Rapid coating can be performed without scattering of coating mist. Thus, styrene 250, Bu acrylate 195, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate 50, and acrylic acid 5 parts were polymd. in PhMe in the presence of AIBN to give a polyol resin, 40 parts of which was mixed with N-butoxymethylacrylamide 30, Viscoat 215 (neopentyl glycol diacrylate) 70, Cymel 1123 (Me Et etherified benzoguanamine resin) 30, Irgacure 184 5, dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid 0.5, and Paintad M (silicone wax) 0.5 part, applied on a tin-free steel sheet, which was partially coated with an alkyd resin ink, on wet, irradiated with UV, and baked to give a test piece showing pencil hardness 2 H and good gloss and adhesion.
 IT 26160-89-4DP, Benzoguanamine resin, derivs., polymers with acrylic polyols, butoxymethylacrylamide, and neopentyl glycol diacrylate
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (methylol(meth)acrylamide-based coating compns. and wet-on-wet coating process)
 RN 26160-89-4 CAPLUS
 CN Formaldehyde, polymer with 6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 91-76-9
 CMF C9 H9 N5



CM 2
 CRN 50-00-0
 CMF C H2 O

H₂C=O

IC ICM C09D004-06
CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
ST methylol acrylamide polymer coating can exterior; two layer one
bake coating acrylic
IT Coating materials
(UV-curable; methylol(meth)acrylamide-based coating compns. and
wet-on-wet coating process)
IT Epoxy resins, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical
process); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical
or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES
(Uses)
(acrylic-polyester-; methylol(meth)acrylamide-based coating compns. and
wet-on-wet coating process)
IT Epoxy resins, uses
Polyesters, uses
Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical
process); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical
or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES
(Uses)
(acrylic; methylol(meth)acrylamide-based coating compns. and wet-on-wet
coating process)
IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(lubricants, Paintad M; methylol(meth)acrylamide-based coating compns.
and wet-on-wet coating process)
IT Cans
Varnishes
(methylol(meth)acrylamide-based coating compns. and wet-on-wet coating
process)
IT Coating materials
(thermosetting; methylol(meth)acrylamide-based coating compns. and
wet-on-wet coating process)
IT Coating process
(two-layer-one-bake; methylol(meth)acrylamide-based coating compns. and
wet-on-wet coating process)
IT 26160-89-4DP, Benzoguanamine resin, derivs., polymers
with acrylic polyols, butoxymethylacrylamide, and neopentyl glycol
diacrylate 219703-33-0P 219703-34-1P 219703-35-2P 219703-36-3P
219998-56-8P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical
process); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical
or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES
(Uses)
(methylol(meth)acrylamide-based coating compns. and wet-on-wet coating
process)
IT 219703-32-9P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical

process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
 PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (methylol(meth)acrylamide-based coating compns. and wet-on-wet coating
 process)

L45 ANSWER 37 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:564141 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:182065

TITLE: Laminatable backing substrates containing paper
 desizing agents for simulated photographic-quality
 prints

INVENTOR(S): Malhotra, Shadi L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xerox Corp., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 24 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

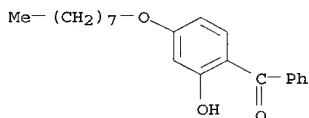
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

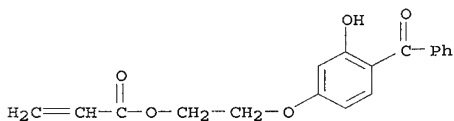
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5795696	A	19980818	US 1996-720656	19961002
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-720656	19961002
<p>AB Disclosed is a method of creating simulated photog.-quality prints using non-photog. imaging, said method comprising (a) providing a coated transparent substrate having a wrong reading toner image formed thereon using a non-photog. imaging process, (b) providing one surface of a backing substrate with a first coating comprising a polymeric adhesive binder having a glass transition temp. less than 55.degree., an antistatic agent, a lightfastness-inducing agent, and an optional filler, (c) providing said one surface of said backing substrate with a second coating in contact with said first coating wherein said second coating comprises a hydrophilic polymer having a m.p. of greater than 50.degree., and a paper desizing agent material having a m.p. of less than 75.degree., (d) providing a coating on another surface of said protective member opposite said one surface which is luminescent, antistatic, scuff resistant, and lightfast, and (e) adhering said substrates to each other by the application of heat and pressure.</p>				
<p>IT 1843-05-6 16432-81-8 29963-76-6, Poly[2-(4-benzoyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)ethyl acrylate] 67845-93-6, Hexadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (laminatable backing substrates for simulated photog.-quality print prepn. contg.)</p>				
<p>RN 1843-05-6 CAPLUS</p>				
<p>CN Methanone, [2-hydroxy-4-(octyloxy)phenyl]phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)</p>				



RN 16432-81-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-(4-benzoyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



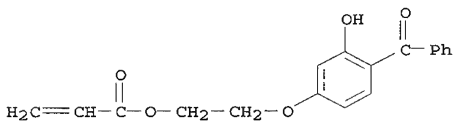
RN 29963-76-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-(4-benzoyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

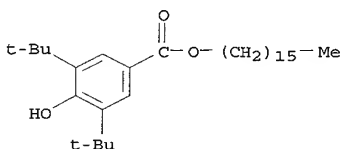
CRN 16432-81-8

CMF C18 H16 O5



RN 67845-93-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-, hexadecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- IC ICM G03G013-16
 NCL 430124000
 CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
 ST laminable paper support simulated photog print
 IT Tall oil
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (N-hydroxyethylimidazoline edrivs.; laminatable backing substrates for simulated photog.-quality print prepn. contg.)
 IT Aminoplasts
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (alkylated; laminatable backing substrates for simulated photog.-quality print prepn. contg.)
 IT Amides, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (coco, N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl); laminatable backing substrates for simulated photog.-quality print prepn. contg.)
 IT Amides, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (coco, N-(hydroxyethyl); laminatable backing substrates for simulated photog.-quality print prepn. contg.)
 IT Fatty acids, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (coco, N-hydroxyethylimidazoline edrivs.; laminatable backing substrates for simulated photog.-quality print prepn. contg.)
 IT Polysiloxanes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (dialkyl; laminatable backing substrates for simulated photog.-quality print prepn. contg.)
 IT Castor oil
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ethoxylated; laminatable backing substrates for simulated photog.-quality print prepn. contg.)
 IT Polyvinyl acetals
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (formals; laminatable backing substrates for simulated photog.-quality print prepn. contg.)
 IT Electrophotography
 Ink-jet printing
 Photoimaging
 (laminatable backing substrates contg. paper desizing agents for simulated photog.-quality print prepn. by)

- IT Aminoplasts
 - Polyamides, uses
 - Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
 - Polyvinyl butyrals
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 - (laminatable backing substrates for simulated photog.-quality print prepn. contg.)
- IT Polysulfones, uses
 - Polysulfones, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 - (polyether-; transparent supports for simulated photog.-quality prints with laminatable backing substrates contg. paper desizing agents)
- IT Polyethers, uses
 - Polyethers, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 - (polysulfone-; transparent supports for simulated photog.-quality prints with laminatable backing substrates contg. paper desizing agents)
- IT Amines, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 - (soya alkyl; laminatable backing substrates for simulated photog.-quality print prepn. contg.)
- IT Amides, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 - (soya, N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl); laminatable backing substrates for simulated photog.-quality print prepn. contg.)
- IT Amines, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 - (tallow alkyl, ethoxylated; laminatable backing substrates for simulated photog.-quality print prepn. contg.)
- IT Alcohols, uses
 - Fatty acids, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 - (tallow, ethoxylated; laminatable backing substrates for simulated photog.-quality print prepn. contg.)
- IT Cellophane
 - (transparent supports for simulated photog.-quality prints with laminatable backing substrates contg. paper desizing agents)
- IT Polycarbonates, uses
 - Polyesters, uses
 - Polyimides, uses
 - Polysulfones, uses
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 - (transparent supports for simulated photog.-quality prints with laminatable backing substrates contg. paper desizing agents)
- IT 9016-00-6, Dimethylsiloxane
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 - (block copolymers with poly(ethylene oxide), carbinol-terminated; laminatable backing substrates for simulated photog.-quality print prepn. contg.)
- IT 88-24-4, 2,2'-Methylenebis(6-tert-butyl-4-ethylphenol) 88-27-7,
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol 112-80-1D,

9-Octadecenoic acid (9Z)-, N-hydroxyethylimidazoline edrivs., uses
 119-47-1, 2,2'-Methylenebis(6-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol) 120-40-1,
 Lauric diethanolamide 122-32-7, Glyceryl trioleate 123-28-4, Didodecyl
 3,3'-thiodipropionate 142-78-9, Lauric monoethanolamide 471-34-1,
 Calcium carbonate, uses 577-11-7, Sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate
 693-36-7, Dioctadecyl 3,3'-thiodipropionate 695-10-3D, coco and oleic
 and tall oil derivs. 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4, Zirconium
 oxide, uses 1314-98-3, Zinc sulfide, uses 1338-39-2, Sorbitan
 monolaurate 1338-43-8, Sorbitan monooleate 1344-28-1D, Alumina,
 hydrated 1709-70-2, 1,3,5-Trimethyl-2,4,6-tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-
 hydroxybenzyl)benzene 1843-05-6 4229-35-0 7631-86-9, Silica,
 uses 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 7789-75-5, Calcium fluoride, uses
 9002-88-4 9002-92-0, Lauryl alcohol ethoxylate 9003-08-1,
 Formaldehyde-melamine copolymer 9003-09-2, Poly(methyl vinyl
 ether) 9003-11-6, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer
 9003-17-2, Polybutadiene 9003-17-2D, Polybutadiene, dicarboxy-terminated
 9003-17-2D, Polybutadiene, phenyl-terminated 9003-18-3,
 Acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymer 9003-20-7, Poly(vinyl
 acetate) 9003-21-8, Poly(methyl acrylate) 9003-27-4 9003-28-5,
 Poly(1-butene) 9003-31-0, Polyisoprene 9003-32-1, Poly(ethyl acrylate)
 9003-42-3, Poly(ethyl methacrylate) 9003-44-5, Poly(isobutyl vinyl
 ether) 9003-47-8, Poly(vinylpyridine) 9003-49-0, Poly(butyl acrylate)
 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-54-7, Acrylonitrile-styrene
 copolymer 9003-55-8, Butadiene-styrene copolymer
 9003-56-9, Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer
 9003-63-8, Poly(butyl methacrylate) 9003-77-4, Poly(2-ethylhexyl
 acrylate) 9003-95-6, Poly(vinyl stearate) 9004-36-8, Cellulose acetate
 butyrate 9004-38-0, Cellulose acetate hydrogen phthalate 9004-41-5,
 Cyanoethylated cellulose 9004-48-2, Cellulose propionate 9004-57-3,
 Ethylcellulose 9004-74-4 9004-81-3, Poly(ethylene glycol) monolaurate
 9004-96-0, Poly(ethylene glycol) monooleate 9004-98-2 9005-02-1,
 Poly(ethylene glycol) dilaurate 9005-07-6, Poly(ethylene glycol)
 dioleate 9005-64-5, Poly(oxyethylene) sorbitan monolaurate 9005-65-6,
 Poly(oxyethylene) sorbitan monooleate 9005-70-3, Poly(oxyethylene)
 sorbitan trioleate 9006-26-2, Maleic anhydride-ethylene
 copolymer 9010-79-1, Ethylene-propylene copolymer
 9010-85-9, Isobutylene-isoprene copolymer 9010-86-0,
 Ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymer 9011-05-6, Formaldehyde-urea
 copolymer 9011-05-6D, Formaldehyde-urea copolymer,
 alkylated 9011-06-7, Vinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride
 copolymer 9011-14-7, Poly(methyl methacrylate) 9011-16-9,
 Maleic anhydride-methyl vinyl ether copolymer 9011-53-4, Butyl
 methacrylate-isobutyl methacrylate copolymer 9016-45-9, Nonyl
 phenol ethoxylate 9017-21-4, Poly(vinyltoluene) 9019-70-9,
 Styrene-vinylpyridine copolymer 9022-52-0, Poly(chlorostyrene)
 9036-19-5, Octyl phenol ethoxylate 9036-63-9, Poly(isooctyl acrylate)
 9050-31-1, Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose phthalate 9053-30-9,
 Poly(tert-butylstyrene) 10101-39-0 10595-72-9, Diiridecyl
 3,3'-thiodipropionate 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, uses 14995-49-4
 16432-81-8 16545-54-3 24936-41-2, Poly(4-methylstyrene)
 24936-97-8, Poly(1,4-butylene adipate) 24937-05-1, Poly(ethylene
 adipate) 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer

24938-37-2, Poly(ethylene adipate) 24938-67-8, Poly(2,6-dimethyl
 p-phenylene oxide) 24969-10-6, Epichlorohydrin-ethylene oxide
 copolymer 24979-82-6, Poly(propyl acrylate) 24991-55-7,
 Poly(ethylene glycol dimethyl ether) 25014-31-7, Poly(.alpha.-
 methylstyrene) 25035-78-3, Poly(diallyl isophthalate) 25035-84-1,
 Poly(vinyl propionate) 25036-21-9, Poly(benzyl acrylate) 25037-78-9,
 Ethylene-vinyl chloride copolymer 25053-15-0, Poly(diallyl
 phthalate) 25086-48-0, Vinyl acetate-vinyl alcohol-vinyl chloride
 copolymer 25087-17-6, Poly(hexyl methacrylate) 25103-87-1,
 Poly(1,4-butylene adipate) 25119-62-4, Allyl alcohol-styrene
 copolymer 25153-40-6, Maleic acid-methyl vinyl ether
 copolymer 25189-01-9, Poly(phenyl methacrylate) 25213-24-5,
 Vinyl acetate-vinyl alcohol copolymer 25213-39-2, Butyl
 methacrylate-styrene copolymer 25232-27-3, Poly(tert-butyl
 acrylate) 25249-16-5, Poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) 25266-02-8,
 Maleic anhydride-1-octadecene copolymer 25266-13-1, Poly(octyl
 acrylate) 25322-68-3 25322-69-4 25496-72-4, Glyceryl monooleate
 25569-53-3, Poly(ethylene succinate) 25587-82-0, Poly(2,4,6-
 tribromostyrene) 25609-74-9, Poly(propyl methacrylate) 25637-84-7,
 Glyceryl dioleate 25639-21-8, Poly(octadecyl methacrylate) 25667-11-2,
 Poly(ethylene succinate) 25719-51-1, Poly(2-ethylhexyl methacrylate)
 25719-52-2, Poly(lauryl methacrylate) 25721-76-0, Poly(ethylene glycol
 dimethacrylate) 25852-47-5 25852-49-7, Poly(propylene glycol
 dimethacrylate) 25986-77-0, Poly(octadecyl acrylate) 26022-14-0,
 Poly(2-hydroxyethyl acrylate) 26124-32-3, Poly(isopropyl acrylate)
 26246-92-4, Poly(lauryl acrylate) 26264-05-1, Isopropylamine
 dodecylbenzenesulfonate 26264-06-2, Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate
 26266-58-0, Sorbitan trioleate 26403-72-5, Poly(ethylene glycol
 diglycidyl ether) 26570-48-9 26715-88-8, Poly(vinyl pivalate)
 26716-20-1, Poly(tert-butylaminoethyl methacrylate) 26760-99-6,
 Poly(ethylene azelate) 26762-07-2, Poly(ethylene azelate) 27103-47-5,
 Poly(hexyl acrylate) 27458-65-7, Poly(cyclohexyl acrylate) 27516-89-8
 28158-21-6, Poly(trimethylene succinate) 28265-35-2, Butadiene-maleic
 acid copolymer 28406-56-6, Poly(2-vinylnaphthalene)
 28628-64-0, Poly(2-methoxyethyl acrylate) 28725-67-9, Poly(trimethylene
 succinate) 28725-68-0 29320-53-4, Poly(decyl methacrylate)
 29500-86-5, Poly(decyl acrylate) 29963-76-6,
 Poly[2-(4-benzoyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)ethyl acrylate] 32628-06-1
 36221-42-8, Poly(trimethylene adipate) 36568-42-0, Poly(trimethylene
 adipate) 37200-12-7, Poly(isodecyl methacrylate) 39350-27-1,
 Poly(bromostyrene) 40601-76-1 52234-59-0, Poly(trimethylene glutarate)
 52256-48-1, Poly(trimethylene glutarate) 52985-34-9, Polychloroisoprene
 53761-76-5, Butyl methacrylate-4-vinylpyridine copolymer
 54841-40-6, Poly(isodecyl acrylate) 62501-03-5, Poly(hydroxypropyl
 acrylate) 66987-22-2, Poly(vinyl neodecanoate) 67845-93-6,
 Hexadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate 71599-31-0,
 Poly(methoxystyrene) 72779-48-7, Hydroxyethylcellulose methacrylate
 79720-19-7 82451-48-7 91313-01-8 93792-59-7, Hydroxypropylmethyl
 cellulose succinate 106917-30-0 106917-31-1 111483-45-5,
 Hydroxyethylcellulose acrylate 122269-49-2, Ethylene oxide-isoprene
 block copolymer 145332-37-2, Ethylene oxide-2-hydroxyethyl
 methacrylate block copolymer 201798-70-1, Ethylene

oxide-hydroxypropyl methacrylate block copolymer

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(laminatable backing substrates for simulated photog.-quality print
pregn. contg.)

IT 9002-86-2, Poly(vinyl chloride) 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9012-09-3,
Cellulose triacetate 9020-32-0, Polyethylene naphthalate 9020-73-9
24981-14-4, Poly(vinyl fluoride)

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(transparent supports for simulated photog.-quality prints with
laminatable backing substrates contg. paper desizing agents)

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L45 ANSWER 38 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:58851 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:129353

TITLE: Coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and
image receiving coatings

INVENTOR(S): Malhotra, Shadi L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xerox Corp., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 20 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5709976	A	19980120	US 1996-656814	19960603

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-656814 19960603

AB Coated paper comprises (a) a substrate; (b) a hydrophobic barrier layer
comprised of a water insol. component and a water or alc. sol. anticurl
agent, the hydrophobic barrier layer being present on both sides of the
substrate; (c) image receiving coatings situated on the top of both
hydrophobic barrier layers, the image receiving coatings being suitable
for receiving images of an aq. ink, the coatings comprising (1)
a polymeric binder, (2) a dye fixative, (3) a filler,
(4) a lightfastness inducing agent, and (5) a biocide. The
coated papers are also suitable for receiving images developed with
electrostatic toner compns. where the coatings comprise (1) a
polymeric binder, (2) an antistatic agent, (3) a
lightfastness inducing agent, (4) a pigment, and (5) an optional
biocide.

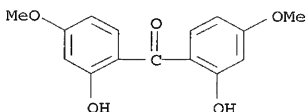
IT 131-54-4, 2,2'-Dihydroxy-4,4'-dimethoxy benzophenone
131-57-7, 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy benzophenone 1843-05-6,
2-Hydroxy-4-(octyloxy)benzophenone 2440-22-4,
2-(2'-Hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)benzotriazole 2549-87-3,
4-Allyloxy-2-hydroxybenzophenone 2985-59-3, 2-Hydroxy-4-
dodecyloxy benzophenone 3864-99-1 6969-49-9, Octyl
salicylate 16432-81-8, 2-(4-Benzoyl-3-
hydroxyphenoxy)ethylacrylate 29963-76-6, Poly[2-(4-benzoyl-3-

hydroxyphenoxy)ethylacrylate] 67845-93-6, Hexadecyl
3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate 70321-86-7
103597-45-1

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and image receiving
coatings)

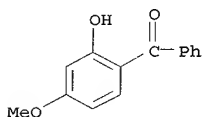
RN 131-54-4 CAPLUS

CN Methanone, bis(2-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



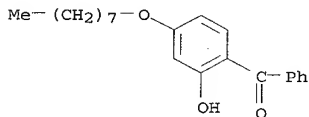
RN 131-57-7 CAPLUS

CN Methanone, (2-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



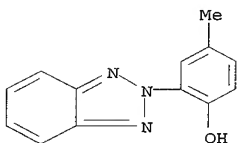
RN 1843-05-6 CAPLUS

CN Methanone, [2-hydroxy-4-(octyloxy)phenyl]phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

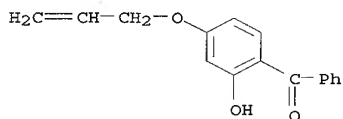


RN 2440-22-4 CAPLUS

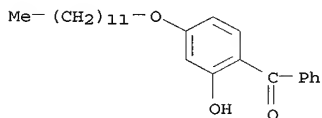
CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



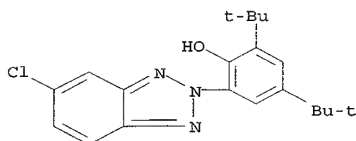
RN 2549-87-3 CAPLUS
CN Methanone, [2-hydroxy-4-(2-propenyloxy)phenyl]phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



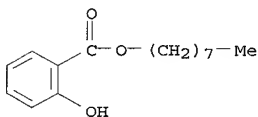
RN 2985-59-3 CAPLUS
CN Methanone, [4-(dodecyloxy)-2-hydroxyphenyl]phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 3864-99-1 CAPLUS
CN Phenol, 2-(5-chloro-2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

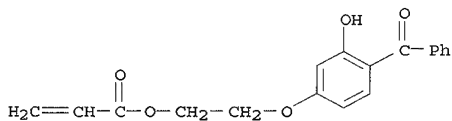


RN 6969-49-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, octyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 16432-81-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-(4-benzoyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



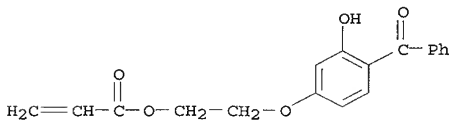
RN 29963-76-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-(4-benzoyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

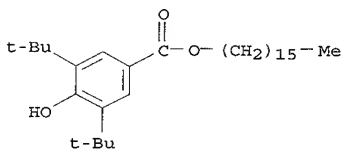
CRN 16432-81-8

CMF C18 H16 O5



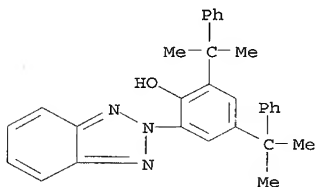
RN 67845-93-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-, hexadecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



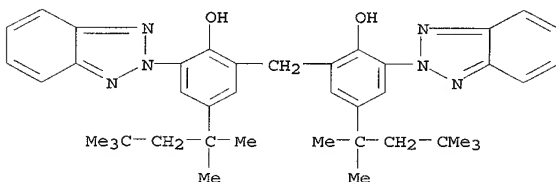
RN 70321-86-7 CAPLUS

CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 103597-45-1 CAPLUS

CN Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis[6-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM B41M005-00

ICS B41J002-01

NCL 430124000

CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 74

ST coated paper hydrophobic barrier layer; image receiving coating paper

IT Aminoplasts

Fluorescent pigments

Gelatins, uses

Paraffin waxes, uses

KOROMA EIC1700

Polyesters, uses
Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
Polyurethanes, uses
Polyvinyl butyrals
Rubber, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and image receiving coatings)

IT Paper
(coated; coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and image receiving coatings)

IT Collagens, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(di-Me ammonium hydrolyzed; coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and image receiving coatings)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(di-Me, Me stearyl; coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and image receiving coatings)

IT Phenolic resins, uses
Soda-lime glasses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(microspheres; coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and image receiving coatings)

IT Clays, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(montmorillonitic, organophilic; coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and image receiving coatings)

IT Ionene polymers
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(poly(ethylene oxide)-; coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and image receiving coatings)

IT Imines
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyimines, ethoxylated; coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and image receiving coatings)

IT Electrophotographic paper
(receptor; coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and image receiving coatings)

IT Glass microspheres
Glass microspheres
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(sodium borosilicate; coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and image receiving coatings)

IT Borosilicate glasses
Borosilicate glasses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(sodium, microspheres; coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and image receiving coatings)

IT 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 59-47-2 60-12-8, Phenethyl alcohol
64-19-7D, Acetic acid, coco fatty acid derivs., uses 64-20-0,
Tetramethyl ammonium bromide 77-93-0, Triethyl citrate 77-99-6

78-21-7 78-66-0, 3,6-Dimethyl-4-octyne-3,6-diol 81-13-0, Pantothenol
 93-56-1, 1-Phenyl-1,2-ethanediol 102-71-6, uses 102-79-4, N-Butyl
 diethanolamine 105-59-9, N-Methyl diethanolamine 109-16-0 110-30-5
 110-31-6 112-03-8, Stearyl trimethyl ammonium chloride 112-84-5,
 Eruamide 115-84-4, 2-Butyl-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol 120-07-0, N-Phenyl
 diethanolamine 122-96-3, 1-4-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine 123-34-2,
 3-Allyloxy-1,2-propanediol 124-26-5, Stearamide 126-86-3,
 2,4,7,9-Tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol 131-54-4,
 2,2'-Dihydroxy-4,4'-dimethoxy benzophenone 131-57-7,
 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy benzophenone 136-36-7, Resorcinol mono benzoate
 136-44-7, Glycerol p-amino benzoate 139-87-7, N-Ethyl diethanolamine
 144-19-4, 2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol 300-92-5, Aluminum distearate
 301-02-0, Oleamide 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses 538-43-2,
 3-Phenoxy-1,2-propanediol 539-48-0, p-Xylylene diamine 541-22-0,
 Decamethylene bis trimethyl ammonium bromide 544-62-7,
 3-Octadecyloxy-1,2-propanediol 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 557-04-0,
 Magnesium stearate 557-05-1, Zinc stearate 616-30-8,
 3-Amino-1,2-propanediol 621-56-7, 3-(Diethylamino)-1,2-propanediol
 623-39-2, 3-Methoxy-1,2-propanediol 657-84-1, Sodium toluene sulfonate
 822-16-2, Sodium stearate 1116-76-3, Trioctylamine 1119-97-7, Myristyl
 trimethyl ammonium bromide 1300-72-7, Sodium xylene sulfonate
 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses
 1314-98-3, Zinc sulfide, uses 1327-33-9, Antimony oxide 1327-43-1,
 Magnesium aluminum silicate 1344-95-2, Calcium silicate 1406-18-4,
 Vitamin E 1455-42-1 1530-32-1, Ethyl triphenyl phosphonium bromide
 1530-45-6, Carbethoxymethyl triphenyl phosphonium bromide 1592-23-0,
 Calcium stearate 1606-85-5, 1,4-Bis(2-hydroxyethoxy)-2-butyne
 1843-05-6, 2-Hydroxy-4-(octyloxy)benzophenone 1874-62-0,
 3-Ethoxy-1,2-propanediol 2065-67-0, Tetra phenyl phosphonium iodide
 2380-78-1, Homovanillyl alcohol 2390-68-3, Didecyl dimethyl ammonium
 bromide 2440-22-4, 2-(2'-Hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)benzotriazole
 2549-87-3, 4-Allyloxy-2-hydroxybenzophenone 2985-59-3,
 2-Hydroxy-4-dodecyloxy benzophenone 3061-75-4, Behenamide 3290-92-4
 3433-37-2, 2-Piperidine methanol 3864-99-1 4217-66-7,
 2-Phenyl-1,2-propanediol 4704-94-3, 2-(Hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol
 4762-26-9, Hexyl triphenyl phosphonium bromide 4847-93-2,
 3-Piperidino-1,2-propanediol 5350-96-9, 4-Nitrobenzyl trimethyl ammonium
 chloride 6425-32-7, 3-Morpholino-1,2-propanediol 6712-98-7
 6834-92-0, Sodium metasilicate 6969-49-9, Octyl salicylate
 7173-51-5, Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride 7237-34-5, 2-Hydroxyethyl
 triphenyl phosphonium bromide 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 7789-75-5,
 Calcium fluoride, uses 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-07-1, Carrageenan
 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9002-18-0, Agar-agar 9002-86-2, Vinyl chloride
 homopolymer 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9002-98-6
 9003-05-8, Poly(acrylamide) 9003-06-9 9003-08-1, Melamine-formaldehyde
 resin 9003-11-6 9003-18-3, Butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymer
 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-20-7D, Vinyl acetate
 homopolymer, carboxylated 9003-39-8, Poly(vinyl pyrrolidone)
 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-55-8, Styrene-butadiene copolymer
 9003-56-9, Butadiene-acrylonitrile-styrene terpolymer
 9004-32-4, Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-58-4, Ethyl hydroxyethyl
 cellulose 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl

cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9005-22-5, Sodium cellulose sulfate 9005-25-8, Starch, uses 9005-27-0, Hydroxyethyl starch 9006-26-2, Ethylene-maleic anhydride copolymer 9006-65-9D, Dimethicone, behenoxoy 9006-65-9D, Dimethicone, cetyl 9006-65-9D, Dimethicone, stearoxoy 9011-05-6, Urea-formaldehyde resin 9011-13-6 9011-16-9, Vinyl methyl ether-maleic anhydride copolymer 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9013-34-7, Diethyl aminoethyl cellulose 9015-11-6, Benzyl cellulose 9015-73-0, Diethyl aminoethyl dextran 9032-42-2, Hydroxyethyl methyl cellulose 9033-69-6, Amino deoxycellulose 9036-94-6, Chlorodeoxycellulose 9041-56-9, Hydroxy butylmethyl cellulose 9044-05-7, Carboxymethyl dextran 9049-76-7, Hydroxypropyl starch 9051-49-4, Propoxylated pentaerythritol 9088-04-4, Sodium carboxymethylhydroxyethyl cellulose 10094-45-8, Stearyl erucamide 10213-79-3, Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate 10353-86-3 11138-66-2, Xanthan 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 12047-27-7, Barium titanate, uses 13276-08-9, Stearyl stearamide 13349-82-1, 1-[2-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]-piperazine 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, uses 13927-77-0, Nickel dibutyldithiocarbamate 14690-00-7, 2-Benzylloxy-1,3-propanediol 15625-89-5, Trimethylolpropane triacrylate 16106-44-8, Potassium toluene sulfonate 16260-09-6, Oleyl palmitamide 16432-81-8, 2-(4-Benzoyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)ethylacrylate 16841-14-8 17131-52-1, 3-(4-Methoxy phenoxy)-1,2-propanediol 21645-51-2, Hydrated alumina, uses 24969-10-6, Epichlorohydrin-ethylene oxide copolymer 25037-78-9, Ethylene-vinyl chloride copolymer 25086-29-7 25086-89-9, Vinyl pyrrolidone-vinyl acetate copolymer 25153-40-6, Vinylmethylether-maleic acid copolymer 25213-24-5, Vinyl alcohol-vinyl acetate copolymer 25322-68-3 25791-96-2 25805-17-8, Poly(2-ethyl-2-oxazoline) 26336-38-9, Poly(vinylamine) 26447-10-9, Ammonium xylene sulfonate 26793-34-0, Poly(N,N-dimethyl acrylamide) 27119-07-9, Poly(2-acrylamide-2-methyl propane sulfonic acid) 27676-62-6 28132-01-6, 4-8-Bis(hydroxymethyl)tricyclo[5.2.1.02.6]decane 28265-35-2, Butadiene-maleic acid copolymer 28728-55-4, 1,5-Dimethyl-1,5-diaza undecamethylene polymethobromide 28961-43-5, Trimethylolpropane ethoxylate triacrylate 29690-74-2, Poly(vinyl phosphate) 29963-76-6, Poly[2-(4-benzoyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)ethylacrylate] 30346-73-7, Potassium xylene sulfonate 30947-30-9 32073-22-6, Sodium cumene sulfonate 33950-46-8 36729-43-8 36936-60-4, Ethoxylated triethanolamine 37293-51-9, Amino dextran 37337-45-4 37767-39-8, Tetra sodium N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-N-octadecyl sulfosuccinamate 39454-79-0, Carboxymethyl hydroxypropyl guar 40817-03-6, p-Xylylene bis(triphenyl phosphonium bromide) 42503-45-7 47525-34-8D, salts 50586-59-9, Ethoxylated trimethylolpropane 51331-09-0, Hydroxypropyl hydroxyethyl cellulose 51811-79-1 52479-58-0 53879-54-2, Trimethylolpropane propoxylate triacrylate 54351-50-7 58205-99-5, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer pentaerythritol ether 60278-98-0 63462-99-7, Tetra octadecyl ammonium bromide 64022-61-3 65816-20-8 67845-93-6, Hexadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate 70321-86-7 70340-04-4, 2-Hydroxybenzyl triphenyl phosphonium bromide 71029-16-8 79720-19-7 82451-48-7 82973-76-0 85391-19-1, 3-Pyrrolidino-1,2-propanediol 85721-30-8 87075-61-4, Erucyl erucamide 95548-49-5 96352-14-6,

Page 157Shosho741

Phenyl cellulose 103597-45-1 105287-89-6 106158-22-9
106917-30-0 106917-31-1 107498-00-0, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide
block copolymer glycerol ether 113277-70-6,
Poly(N,N-dimethyl-3,5-dimethylene piperidinium chloride) 117172-48-2
121786-16-1, Ethylene oxide-vinyl alcohol graft copolymer
122269-49-2, Ethylene oxide-isoprene block copolymer
136462-13-0 137053-35-1 139011-48-6, (Diethylamino)methyl
methacrylate-vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer 145332-37-2, Ethylene
oxide-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate block copolymer 146346-92-1,
4-Butoxybenzyl triphenyl phosphonium bromide 151626-65-2 156309-05-6,
Dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer
200715-29-3 200960-22-1 201798-70-1 201798-71-2 201816-44-6
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and image receiving
coatings)

IT 7631-86-9, Silica, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(colloidal; coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and image
receiving coatings)

IT 9010-76-8, Vinylidene chloride/acrylonitrile copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hollow composite microspheres; coated papers with hydrophobic barrier
layers and image receiving coatings)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(wax; coated papers with hydrophobic barrier layers and image receiving
coatings)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L45 ANSWER 39 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:42037 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:142130

TITLE: Water-repellent and light-resistant aqueous
ink-jet ink compositions

INVENTOR(S): Hayashita, Hideki; Ito, Yuji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Showa Denko K. K., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10007969	A2	19980113	JP 1996-162113	19960621
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-162113	19960621
AB	Title comps. contain polar solvent-sol. UV stabilizers and amphiphilic polymers contg. polyorganosiloxane units. An aq. blue ink contg. 2.0% Sumisorb 110s and 2.0% Blemmer FME 400- hexaethylidisiloxane-3-mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane-Me			

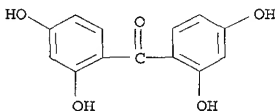
KOROMA EIC1700

methacrylate-methyltriethoxysilane-phenyltrimethoxysilane-styrene graft copolymer (I) showed color deviation (weatherometer, 70.degree. for 1 h) 5, vs. 15, without the I.

IT 131-55-5, Sumisorb 150 104810-48-2, Tinuvin 1130
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (amphiphilic polysiloxane-contg. polymer and UV
 stabilizer-contg. aq. jet inks for light
 resistance)

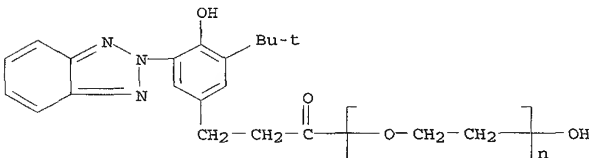
RN 131-55-5 CAPLUS

CN Methanone, bis(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 104810-48-2 CAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-[3-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-oxopropyl]-.omega.-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C09D011-10

ICS C09D011-10

CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

ST light resistance ink amphiphilic acrylic
 polysiloxane; aq jet printing ink amphiphilic
 polymer; UV stabilizer amphiphilic polysiloxane aq
 ink

IT Polysiloxanes, uses

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP
 (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (acrylic, graft; amphiphilic polysiloxane-contg.
 polymer and UV stabilizer-contg. aq. jet inks for
 light resistance)

IT Polythioethers

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP
 (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (acrylic, polysiloxanesquioxane-; amphiphilic polysiloxane

- contg. polymer and UV stabilizer-contg. aq. jet inks
for light resistance)
- IT Amphiphiles
UV stabilizers
(amphiphilic polysiloxane-contg. polymer and UV
stabilizer-contg. aq. jet inks for light
resistance)
- IT Inks
(jet-printing; amphiphilic polysiloxane-contg.
polymer and UV stabilizer-contg. aq. jet inks for
light resistance)
- IT Acrylic polymers, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP
(Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-, graft; amphiphilic polysiloxane
-contg. polymer and UV stabilizer-contg. aq. jet inks
for light resistance)
- IT Acrylic polymers, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP
(Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polythioether-, polysilisesquioxane-; amphiphilic polysiloxane
-contg. polymer and UV stabilizer-contg. aq. jet inks
for light resistance)
- IT 201812-25-1P 201873-27-OP 201873-28-1P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP
(Preparation); USES (Uses)
(amphiphilic polysiloxane-contg. polymer and UV
stabilizer-contg. aq. jet inks for light
resistance)
- IT 131-55-5, Sumisorb 150 104810-48-2, Tinuvin 1130
202149-53-9, Sumisorb 110S
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(amphiphilic polysiloxane-contg. polymer and UV
stabilizer-contg. aq. jet inks for light
resistance)

L45 ANSWER 40 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:762288 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:17364

TITLE: Ink-jet printing receptor containing
silicone oil and ultraviolet absorbent

INVENTOR(S): Omori, Takashi; Ueda, Hiroshi; Kobayashi, Yukio; Ono,
Atsushi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jujo Paper Mfg. Co. Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 09309260	A2	19971202	JP 1996-125485	19960521
JP 3146474	B2	20010319		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-125485 19960521

AB The receptor, useful for hydrophilic ink-jet printing, has an ink receiving layer contg. a mixt. of a UV absorbent and a silicone oil. The receptor is manufd. by (1) adding a UV absorbent to a silicone oil and heat kneading to form a uniform mixt., (2) emulsifying the mixt. with an emulsifier to form an O/W emulsion, and (3) applying the emulsion on the receptor and drying. The receptor gives clear images with high resolu. and storage stability.

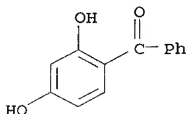
IT 131-56-6, 2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone 3147-76-0

RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(ink-jet printing receptor contg. silicon oil and UV absorbent)

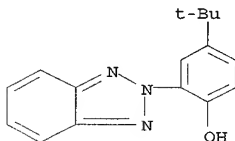
RN 131-56-6 CAPLUS

CN Methanone, (2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 3147-76-0 CAPLUS

CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM B41M005-00

ICS B05D005-04; B05D005-06; D21H019-36

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST ink jet printing receptor silicone oil; UV absorbent ink jet printing receptor

IT Polysiloxanes, uses

RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(alkoxy; ink-jet printing receptor contg. silicon oil and UV

absorbent)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
 RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES
 (Uses)
 (amino-contg.; ink-jet printing receptor contg. silicon oil
 and UV absorbent)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
 Polysiloxanes, uses
 RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES
 (Uses)
 (epoxy, alkyl; ink-jet printing receptor contg. silicon oil
 and UV absorbent)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
 UV stabilizers
 RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES
 (Uses)
 (ink-jet printing receptor contg. silicon oil and UV
 absorbent)

IT Epoxy resins, uses
 Epoxy resins, uses
 RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES
 (Uses)
 (polysiloxane-, alkyl; ink-jet printing receptor
 contg. silicon oil and UV absorbent)

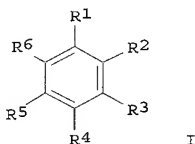
IT Ink-jet printing
 (receptors; ink-jet printing receptor contg. silicon oil and
 UV absorbent)

IT 131-56-6, 2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone 3147-76-0
 9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane 29226-39-9, Diphenylsilanediol
 homopolymer 31900-57-9, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer
 32129-24-1, Polydiphenylsiloxane
 RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES
 (Uses)
 (ink-jet printing receptor contg. silicon oil and UV
 absorbent)

L45 ANSWER 41 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:273661 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:252532
 TITLE: Energy ray-curable printing ink
 compositions for cans and their coating method
 INVENTOR(S): Totsuka, Masatoshi; Takee, Hiroyuki; Iioka, Naoaki;
 Takahashi, Makoto
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 09040899	A2	19970210	JP 1995-190133	19950726
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-190133	19950726
GI				

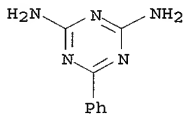


AB The method comprise printing surfaces of cans with title compns. contg. arom. resins prepd. from [CH2:CR1(CO)kO]mA[(OCO)lR2]n (R1 = H, Me; R2 = C8-20 aliph. hydrocarbaryl; A = single bond, 2-6 valent org. group; k, l = 0, 1; m, n = 1-5; m + n = 2-6) and benzene derivs. I (R1-6 = H, org. group; .gtoreq.1 of R1-6 = CO2H, OH), curing by active energy ray, coating with overprint varnishes, and curing by active energy ray. Thus, an Al can was printed with an ink comprising Fastogen Blue EP 7S 20, arom. resin (prepd. from dehydrated castor oil fatty acids 400, trimethylolpropane 281, and phthalic anhydride 281 parts) 50, TO 1215 (isostearyl acrylate) 30, and Kayacure DETX-S 3 parts, coated with a varnish, and irradiated by UV to show good ink transfer, misting resistance, pencil hardness 2H, and good appearance.

IT 91-76-9DP, Benzoguanamine, polymers
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (energy ray-curable printing ink compns. contg.
 arom. resins for cans)

RN 91-76-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4-diamine, 6-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C09D011-02

ICS C09D011-02; C09D011-10

CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

ST printing ink arom resin can; energy ray curable ink
 arom resin

IT Epoxy resins, uses
 Polyesters, uses

KOROMA EIC1700

Polyurethanes, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(acrylates; energy ray-curable printing ink compns.
contg. arom. resins for cans)

IT Alkyd resins
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(acrylic; energy ray-curable printing ink compns.
contg. arom. resins for cans)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(alkyd-; energy ray-curable printing ink compns.
contg. arom. resins for cans)

IT Castor oil
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dehydrated, alkyd resin derivs.; energy ray-curable printing ink compns. contg. arom. resins for cans)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses
Epoxy resins, uses
Polyamines
Polyesters, uses
Polyketones
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(energy ray-curable printing ink compns. contg.
arom. resins for cans)

IT Polyesters, uses
Polyesters, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(epoxy; energy ray-curable printing ink compns.
contg. arom. resins for cans)

IT Alkyd resins
Phenolic resins, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(modified; energy ray-curable printing ink compns.
contg. arom. resins for cans)

IT Epoxy resins, uses
Epoxy resins, uses
Polyurethanes, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyester-; energy ray-curable printing ink compns.
. contg. arom. resins for cans)

IT Fatty acids, uses
Rosin
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

- (polymers modified with; energy ray-curable printing ink compns. contg. arom. resins for cans)
- IT Alkyd resins
Alkyd resins
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-; energy ray-curable printing ink compns. contg. arom. resins for cans)
- IT Inks
(printing, radiation-curable; energy ray-curable printing ink compns. contg. arom. resins for cans)
- IT 91-76-9DP, Benzoguanamine, polymers 110-16-7DP, 2-Butenedioic acid (Z)-, polymers, reaction products with rosin 131-17-9DP, Diallyl phthalate, polymers 502-44-3DP, 2-Oxepanone, derivs. polymers 30525-36-1DP, Phthalic anhydride-trimethylolpropane copolymer, esters with dehydrated castor oil 36087-94-2DP, Isophthalic acid-trimethylolpropane copolymer, esters with dehydrated castor oil
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(energy ray-curable printing ink compns. contg. arom. resins for cans)

L45 ANSWER 42 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:21129 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:52886
TITLE: Thermal recording body
INVENTOR(S): Mifuji, Hisayoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shinoji Seishi Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

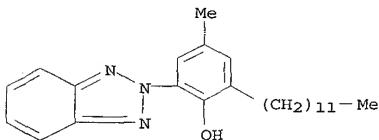
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08258422	A2	19961008	JP 1995-62912	19950322
JP 3094831	B2	20001003		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-62912 19950322

- AB The body comprises, from the bottom, (A) a support, (B) a heat-sensitive recording layer contg. a color-forming agent and a color developer, and (C) a protective layer contg. an aq. resin, an UV-absorbing agent-encapsulated color-unformable microcapsule, and a modified silicone oil. The obtained images are chem.- and light resistant and capable of stamping aq. inks, and show high luster.
- IT 23328-53-2, 2-(2-Hydroxy-3-dodecyl-5-methylphenyl)benzotriazole
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(UV absorber in protective layer; thermal recording body having modified silicone oil protective layer)

RN 23328-53-2 CAPLUS
 CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-6-dodecyl-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM B41M005-26
 CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38
 ST thermal recording material protective silicone coating; printing thermal material protective silicone coating
 IT Polysiloxanes, uses
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (amino, Polon MF 14D; thermal recording body having modified silicone oil protective layer)
 IT Polysiloxanes, uses
 Polysiloxanes, uses
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (epoxy, Polon MF 11B; thermal recording body having modified silicone oil protective layer)
 IT Epoxy resins, uses
 Epoxy resins, uses
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (polysiloxane-, Polon MF 11B; thermal recording body having modified silicone oil protective layer)
 IT Polyurethanes, preparation
 Polyurethanes, preparation
 RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (polyurea-, aminoplasts;microcapsule; thermal recording body having modified silicone oil protective layer)
 IT Aminoplasts
 RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (polyureas-polyurethane;microcapsule; thermal recording body having modified silicone oil protective layer)
 IT Polyureas
 Polyureas
 RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (polyurethane-, aminoplasts;microcapsule; thermal recording body having modified silicone oil protective layer)
 IT Thermal printing

(thermal recording body having modified silicone oil protective layer)
 IT 23328-53-2, 2-(2-Hydroxy-3-dodecyl-5-methylphenyl)benzotriazole
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (UV absorber in protective layer; thermal recording body having
 modified silicone oil protective layer)
 IT 9002-89-5P, PVA 117 184851-58-9P, Glyoxal-Gohsefimer Z-210-hexamethylene
 diisocyanate isocyanurate copolymer 184972-10-9P
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PREP
 (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (microcapsule; thermal recording body having modified silicone oil
 protective layer)

L45 ANSWER 43 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:724029 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:331802
 TITLE: Stain- and impact-resistant coating
 compositions for metal plates
 INVENTOR(S): Tanaka, Shoichi; Nakano, Takashi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kansai Paint Co Ltd, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08245905	A2	19960924	JP 1995-49456	19950309
US 5681890	A	19971028	US 1996-611189	19960305
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-49456	19950309
			JP 1995-49478	19950309

AB Title compns. comprise (A) 100 parts compns. comprising 30-90 parts
 OH-contg. polyesters [no.-av. mol. wt. (Mn) 1000-35,000, glass temp. (Tg)
 -10 to +80.degree., OH value 3-160 mg KOH/g] and 10-70 parts 95/5-25/75
 blends of methylolated melamine resins and butylolated melamine resins as
 crosslinkers, (B) 0.2-3.0 parts sulfonic acid amine salts as curing
 catalysts, and (D) 1-20 parts X1SiMe2O(SiMe2O)m(SiMeX2O)nSiMe2X3 (X1-3 =
 Me, Cl-8 org. groups contg. .gtoreq.1 group selected from OH, CO2H, epoxy,
 and SH, which are not Me at the same time; m = 10-300; n = 0-290, m + n =
 10-300). Thus, a Zn3(PO4)2-treated galvanized steel plate was undercoated
 with KP 8620 and topcoated with a compn. comprising Vylon KS 1640V (Mn
 1100, Tg 20.degree., OH value 10 mg KOH/g) 80, Cymel 303 15,
 Super-Beckamine 5, X 22-162C 3, p-toluenesulfonic acid Bu2NH salt 0.8, and
 Ti white 90 parts to show pencil hardness H, and good impact resistance
 and oily ink releasability.
 IT 183805-49-4P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (stain- and impact-resistant melamine resin-polyester-
 siloxane coatings for metal plate)
 RN 183805-49-4 CAPLUS

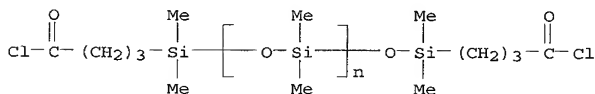
CN 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with .alpha.-[(4-chloro-4-oxobutyl)dimethylsilyl]-.omega.-[[(4-chloro-4-oxobutyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)], 1,2-ethanediol, formaldehyde and 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 155886-23-0

CMF (C2 H6 O Si)n C12 H24 Cl2 O3 Si2

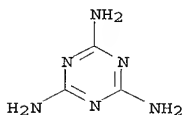
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 108-78-1

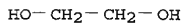
CMF C3 H6 N6



CM 3

CRN 107-21-1

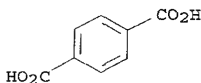
CMF C2 H6 O2



CM 4

CRN 100-21-0

CMF C8 H6 O4



CM 5

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



IC ICM C09D005-14
ICS B05D005-00; B05D007-14; C09D161-32; C09D167-02; C09D183-04
CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
ST polyester melamine siloxane coating impact resistance; sulfonic acid amine salt curing catalyst; stain resistance polyester melamine siloxane coating
IT Coating materials
Crosslinking catalysts
(stain- and impact-resistant melamine resin-polyester-siloxane coatings for metal plate)
IT Galvanized iron and steel
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(stain- and impact-resistant melamine resin-polyester-siloxane coatings for metal plate)
IT Polyesters, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(aminoplast-, siloxanes; stain- and impact-resistant melamine resin-polyester-siloxane coatings for metal plate)
IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(carboxy-contg., polymers with polyesters and melamine resin; stain- and impact-resistant melamine resin-polyester-siloxane coatings for metal plate)
IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(di-Me, (glycidylxy)propyl group-terminated, polymers with polyesters and melamine resin; stain- and impact-resistant melamine resin-polyester-siloxane coatings for metal plate)
IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

KOROMA EIC1700

(di-Me, mono(hydroxyalkyl) group-terminated, polymers with polyesters and melamine resin; stain- and impact-resistant melamine resin-polyester-siloxane coatings for metal plate)

IT Aminoplasts
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (polyester-, siloxanes; stain- and impact-resistant melamine resin-polyester-siloxane coatings for metal plate)

IT 13047-57-9, Dibutylamine p-Toluenesulfonate 27176-87-0D, Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, dimethyloxazolidine salts
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (stain- and impact-resistant melamine resin-polyester-siloxane coatings for metal plate)

IT 9003-08-1DP, Cymel 303, polymers with polyesters and siloxanes 137700-29-9DP, Vylon GK 250, polymers with melamine resin and siloxanes 147626-76-4DP, Vylon KS 1640V, polymers with melamine resin and siloxanes 183805-38-1P 183805-44-9P 183805-49-4P 183805-54-1P 183805-58-5P 183805-62-1DP, coconut oil esters, polymers with melamine resins and siloxanes
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (stain- and impact-resistant melamine resin-polyester-siloxane coatings for metal plate)

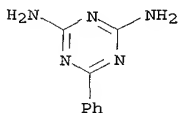
L45 ANSWER 44 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:38616 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:71668
 TITLE: Thermal transfer sheet with excellent antiblocking characteristics
 INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Taro; Hirano, Toshifusa
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Printing Co Ltd, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07257057	A2	19951009	JP 1994-73811	19940322
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-73811	19940322
AB The title sheet comprises a support, a heat-fusible ink layer, and a surface layer comprised of no colorant, heat-adhesive resin, parting resin, and microparticles.				
IT 26160-89-4, Epostar S RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses) (thermal transfer sheet surface layer comprising)				
RN 26160-89-4 CAPLUS				
CN Formaldehyde, polymer with 6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

CM 1

CRN 91-76-9

CMF C9 H9 N5



CM 2

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



IC ICM B41M005-40

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST thermal transfer sheet antiblocking

IT Polyureas

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(thermal transfer sheet surface layer comprising)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(acrylate-, thermal transfer sheet surface layer comprising)

IT Printing, nonimpact

(thermal-transfer, sheets, thermal transfer sheet with excellent antiblocking characteristics)

IT 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer 26160-89-4

, Epostar S 113496-56-3, LBT 1830

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(thermal transfer sheet surface layer comprising)

L45 ANSWER 45 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:650403 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:44460

TITLE: Thermal transfer recording media with antisticking layer

INVENTOR(S): Akamatsu, Yoshimoto; Kusuha, Shigeki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Kagaku Shikogyo, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

KOROMA EIC1700

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07068957	A2	19950314	JP 1993-219912	19930903

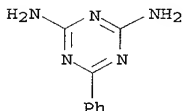
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-219912 19930903

AB The title recording media comprise a substrate with coatings of a thermal transfer layer on 1 side and an antisticking layer contg. a reactant obtained by crosslinking .gtoreq.2 resins selected from **siloxane**, melamine, and benzoguanamine resins in the presence of an acid catalyst and a silicone oil on the other side. The media prevent melt adhesion of the substrate upon high speed printing and show good slipperiness upon heating. Thus, a PET support was coated with a compn. contg. hydrolyzable alkoxy-contg. **polysiloxane** resin, high alc.-modified melamine resin, higher alc.-modified benzoguanamine resin, **polysiloxane** having ester and ether bonds, and maleic acid on the back side, heat-dried, and coated with a heat-meltable ink layer on the front side to give a thermal transfer sheet.

IT 91-76-9D, Benzoguanamine, derivs., resins
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (thermal-transfer recording material with antisticking backcoat layer)

RN 91-76-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4-diamine, 6-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM B41M005-40

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST antisticking layer thermal transfer medium; melamine resin thermal transfer medium; benzoguanamine resin thermal transfer medium; silicone thermal transfer medium

IT **Siloxanes** and **Silicones**, uses
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinked with aminoplasts; thermal-transfer recording material with antisticking backcoat layer)

IT Aminoplasts
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinked with **siloxane**; thermal-transfer recording material with antisticking backcoat layer)

IT Printing, nonimpact
 (thermal-transfer, thermal-transfer recording material with

antisticking backcoat layer)
 IT 91-76-9D, Benzoguanamine, derivs., resins 110-16-7D, Maleic acid, polymers 9003-08-1D, Formaldehyde-melamine copolymer, copolymer with siloxane and benzoguanamine resin
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (thermal-transfer recording material with antisticking backcoat layer)

L45 ANSWER 46 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:526572 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:268153
 TITLE: Preparation and use of liquid crystalline pigments whose reflected color depends on the observation angle
 INVENTOR(S): Mueller-Rees, Christoph; Maurer, Robert; Stohrer, Juergen; Csellich, Franz; Jung, Silvia; Kreuzer, Franz Heinrich
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Consortium fuer Elektrochemische Industrie GmbH, Germany
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 7 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 4240743	A1	19940609	DE 1992-4240743	19921203
US 5362315	A	19941108	US 1993-155353	19931122
CA 2110099	AA	19940604	CA 1993-2110099	19931126
CA 2110099	C	19970204		
JP 06220350	A2	19940809	JP 1993-302021	19931201
JP 2519018	B2	19960731		
EP 601483	A1	19940615	EP 1993-119438	19931202
EP 601483	B1	19950927		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AT 128481	E	19951015	AT 1993-119438	19931202
ES 2077462	T3	19951116	ES 1993-119438	19931202
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1992-4240743	19921203

AB The title pigments, useful for coloration of inks, lacquers, plastics, fibers, cosmetic preps., and esp. for security coding, comprise interference layers made of tridimensional oriented crosslinked cholesteric liq. cryst. structures with chiral phases, specifically organosiloxanes contg. .gtoreq.2 polymerizable groups, and optionally other dyes and pigments that are not carriers for the above layers. The light reflected from the pigments is circularly polarized. Thus, a soln. of cholesteryl 4-(2-propenyloxy)benzoate 233, [(trimethylsilyl)oxy]phenyl 4-(2-propenyloxy)benzoate 178, and tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane 56.9 g in 400 mL PhMe was refluxed for 1 h with 24 mg bis(cyclopentadienyl)platinum dichloride the mixt. was treated with a

soln. of 1.2 g NaOH in 50 mL EtOH and the reflux continued for 7 h to cleave the silyl ether. The vol. of the mixt. was reduced to 1/3 by evapn. in vacuo, 7.5 g p-MeC₆H₄SO₃H and 154 g methacrylic acid anhydride were added and the whole heated for 1 h at 100.degree. to give a polymer having glass temp. 14.degree. and clearing point 141.degree.. This (4 g) was mixed with 0.11 g Irgacure 907 at 70.degree. and the resulting reddish liq. coated (15 .mu.m) at 120.degree. on a PET polyester film using a doctor blade, with the simultaneous orientation of the liq. cryst. material. The coating was UV-cured (80 W/cm, 5 s) to give a brittle film that was sepd. from the substrate and comminuted to give a title pigment.

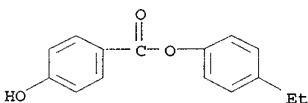
IT 65664-74-6P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(prepn. and esterification with methacrylic anhydride; prepn. and use of liq. cryst. pigments whose reflected color depends on the observation angle)

RN 65664-74-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 4-hydroxy-, 4-ethylphenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C09K019-02

ICS C09K019-38; C09K019-36; C09D017-00; C09D011-02; C09D005-22; C09D005-32; C08J003-20

ICA C09K019-50; C09D161-06; C09D161-20; C09D167-00; C09D131-04; C09D163-00; C09D175-04; C09D123-06; C09D115-02; C09D123-28; C09D161-02; C09D133-04

CC 41-8 (Dyes, Organic Pigments, Fluorescent Brighteners, and Photographic Sensitizers)

Section cross-reference(s): 37, 42, 75

ST pigment polysiloxane prepn liq cryst; coloration

change liq cryst pigment prepn; cholesteryl propenyloxybenzoate

siloxane copolymer pigment prepn

IT Carbon black, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(blends with cholesteric liq. crystal-contg. siloxane

pigments; prepn. and use of liq. cryst. pigments whose reflected color depends on the observation angle)

IT Fibrous materials

(coloration with cholesteric liq. crystal-contg.

siloxane pigments; prepn. and use of liq. cryst. pigments whose reflected color depends on the observation angle)

IT Plastics

RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)

(coloration with cholesteric liq. crystal-contg.

- siloxane pigments; prepn. and use of liq. cryst. pigments whose reflected color depends on the observation angle)
- IT Pigments
(liq.-cryst. siloxane-based; prepn. and use of liq. cryst. pigments whose reflected color depends on the observation angle)
- IT Liquid crystals, polymeric
(siloxanes; prepn. and use of liq. cryst. pigments whose reflected color depends on the observation angle)
- IT Coating materials
(lacquers, coloration with cholesteric liq. crystal-contg. siloxane pigments; prepn. and use of liq. cryst. pigments whose reflected color depends on the observation angle)
- IT Inks
(printing, coloration with cholesteric liq. crystal-contg. siloxane pigments; prepn. and use of liq. cryst. pigments whose reflected color depends on the observation angle)
- IT Siloxanes and Silicones, preparation
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(reaction products, with cholesteryl propenyloxybenzoate and analogs, methacrylate esters, crosslinked polymers; prepn. and use of liq. cryst. pigments whose reflected color depends on the observation angle)
- IT 71868-10-5, Irgacure 907
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(UV photocrosslinking catalyst; prepn. and use of liq. cryst. pigments whose reflected color depends on the observation angle)
- IT 9002-86-2, Poly(vinyl chloride)
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(coloration with cholesteric liq. crystal-contg. siloxane pigments; prepn. and use of liq. cryst. pigments whose reflected color depends on the observation angle)
- IT 760-93-0, Methacrylic anhydride
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(esterification with ethylphenyl hydroxybenzoate; prepn. and use of liq. cryst. pigments whose reflected color depends on the observation angle)
- IT 65664-74-6P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. and esterification with methacrylic anhydride; prepn. and use of liq. cryst. pigments whose reflected color depends on the observation angle)
- IT 162779-86-4P 162779-87-5P 162779-89-7P 162779-91-1P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. and use of liq. cryst. pigments whose reflected color depends on the observation angle)
- IT 162779-88-6
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(trimethylsilyl ether cleavage; prepn. and use of liq. cryst. pigments

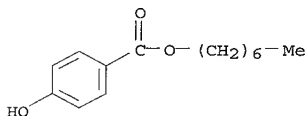
whose reflected color depends on the observation angle)

L45 ANSWER 47 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:401210 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:163763
TITLE: Magnetic inks
INVENTOR(S): Yanai, Masahiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	JP 06271796	A2	19940927	JP 1993-87947	19930323
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				JP 1993-87947	19930323
AB	Magnetic inks contain at least magnetic substances, pigments, and vehicles; the magnetic substances are obtained by heat treatment of phthalocyanine compds. at 200-900.degree.. A hot-melt magnetic ink contained 3.5 parts phthalocyanine blue, 92.5 parts n-heptyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, and 4.0 parts of a magnetic substance obtained by treating 2,3,9,10,16,17,23,24-octacyanophthalocyanine at 500.degree..				
IT	1085-12-7, n-Heptyl-p-hydroxybenzoate RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (magnetic inks)				
RN	1085-12-7 CAPLUS				
CN	Benzoic acid, 4-hydroxy-, heptyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



IC ICM C09D011-00
ICS C09D011-00
CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 77
ST ink magnetic phthalocyanine
IT Candelilla wax
Siloxanes and Silicones, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(magnetic inks)
IT Inks
(hot-melt, prepn. of octaphthalocyanine for magnetic inks)
IT Lubricating oils

(machine, magnetic inks)
IT Inks
(magnetic, magnetic inks)
IT Inks
(solvent-based, prepn. of octaphthalocyanine for magnetic inks)
IT Fatty acids, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(soya, magnetic inks)
IT Inks
(water-thinned, prepn. of octaphthalocyanine for magnetic inks)
IT 76221-26-6P, 2,3,9,10,16,17,23,24-Octacyanophthalocyanine
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(magnetic inks)
IT 147-14-8, Phthalocyanine blue 1085-12-7, n-Heptyl-p-hydroxybenzoate 1330-20-7D, Xylene, polymers 2092-56-0, Lake Red C 13007-86-8, Aniline Black
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(magnetic inks)
IT 712-74-3, 1,2,4,5-Tetracyanobenzene
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. of octaphthalocyanine for magnetic inks)
IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(wax; magnetic inks)

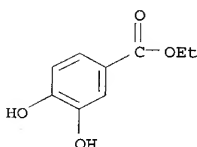
L45 ANSWER 48 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:268283 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:21950
TITLE: Method for enhancing image-density
AUTHOR(S): Anon.
CORPORATE SOURCE: UK
SOURCE: Research Disclosure (1994), 367, 651-4
CODEN: RSDSBB; ISSN: 0374-4353
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The present disclosure provides a method for enhancing image d. in a substantially light-insensitive thermog. recording material or photothermog. recording material. This can be accomplished in three different ways. The first example is a direct thermal recording material with a thermosensitive recording layer contg. silver behenate, polyvinylbutyral, and reducing agents. A thermal printhead was used to print test patterns on this thermosensitive recording material. After printing, the recording material was exposed to IR radiation as post-treatment. Selective enhancement of the originally formed optical d. by the IR post-exposure was obsd. The IR post-exposure makes it possible to reduce the writing energy necessary for obtaining certain optical d. The second example is a photothermog. compn. contg. silver halide emulsion, silver behenate, polyvinylbutyral, reducing agent, stabilizer, and a spectral sensitizer. After imagewise exposure, this light

sensitive recording material was thermally developed and then post-treated with IR exposure. IR post-treatment enhanced the max. optical d. obtained. The third example is a thermog. recording material contg. silver behenate, polyvinylbutyral, reducing agent, and an IR absorbing dye. This material can be applied either to an electrophotog. receptor or to a receptor layer of ink-jet printing.

- IT 3943-89-3, 3,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid ethyl ester
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (reducing agent; IR post-exposure for enhancing image d. in thermog. recording)
 RN 3943-89-3 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 3,4-dihydroxy-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- CC 74-7 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
 ST image density thermog recording IR exposure
 IT Electrophotography
 Printing, nonimpact
 Recording
 Recording materials
 Thermographic copying
 (IR post-exposure for enhancing image d. in thermog. recording)
 IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (IR post-exposure for enhancing image d. in thermog. recording)
 IT Vinyl acetal polymers
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (butyrals, IR post-exposure for enhancing image d. in thermog. recording)
 IT Photographic sensitizers
 (spectral, IR post-exposure for enhancing image d. in thermog. recording)
 IT Imaging
 (thermog., IR post-exposure for enhancing image d. in thermog. recording)
 IT 164008-21-3
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (IR absorbing dye; IR post-exposure for enhancing image d. in thermog. recording)
 IT 57-10-3, Hexadecanoic acid, uses 408-35-5, Sodium palmitate 2489-05-6, Silver behenate

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (IR post-exposure for enhancing image d. in thermog. recording)

IT 77-08-7 3943-89-3, 3,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid ethyl ester
 59149-19-8, Benzenesulfonamide, N-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (reducing agent; IR post-exposure for enhancing image d. in thermog.
 recording)

IT 17025-47-7, Tribromomethyl phenyl sulfone 63450-48-6
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (spectral sensitizer; IR post-exposure for enhancing image d. in
 thermog. recording)

IT 25038-59-9, Polyethylene terephthalate, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (support layer; IR post-exposure for enhancing image d. in thermog.
 recording)

IT 2037-95-8, 1,3-Benzoxazine-2,4-dione
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (tone modifier; IR post-exposure for enhancing image d. in thermog.
 recording)

L45 ANSWER 49 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

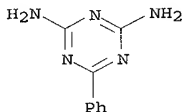
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:252413 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:58430
 TITLE: Thermal-transfer media
 INVENTOR(S): Tateishi, Tomoyoshi; Aono, Toshiaki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 25 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	JP 06143846	A2	19940524	JP 1992-294614	19921102
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				JP 1992-294614	19921102
AB	Title media comprise (A) donor sheets contg. hot-melt ink layers contg. non-compatible resins as binders to prevent ink migration and (B) receptor sheets contg. .gtoreq.1 layer having (in)org. particles to prevent slippage. An A with a hot-melt ink contg. Vylon 280 (polyester) and Denka butyral 5000A and a B with a ink-receiving layer contg. KF 857 (silicone oil) and Flo-Beads CL 2080 were prepd.				
IT	26160-89-4, Epostar L 15				
	RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (Epostar L 15; non-compatible polymer binder-contg. ink donors with (in)org. particle-contg. ink receptors)				
RN	26160-89-4	CAPLUS			
CN	Formaldehyde, polymer with 6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

CM 1

CRN 91-76-9

CMF C9 H9 N5



CM 2

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O

H₂C=O

IC ICM B41M005-40

CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 74

ST migration prevention transfer ink noncompatible polymer

; slippage prevention org particle ink receptor

IT Polycarbonates, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(non-compatible polymer binder-contg. ink donors

with (in)org. particle-contg. ink receptors)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(amino, KF 857; non-compatible polymer binder-contg.

ink donors with (in)org. particle-contg. ink

receptors)

IT Vinyl acetal polymers

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(butyrals, Denka Butyral; non-compatible polymer

binder-contg. ink donors with (in)org. particle-contg.

ink receptors)

IT Inks

(printing, thermal-transfer, non-compatible polymer

binder-contg. ink donors with (in)org. particle-contg.

ink receptors)

IT Printing, nonimpact

(thermal-transfer, non-compatible polymer binder-contg.

ink donors with (in)org. particle-contg. ink

KOROMA EIC1700

- receptors)
- IT 139351-84-1, Epostar GP 90
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(Epostar GP 90; non-compatible polymer binder-contg.
ink donors with (in)org. particle-contg. ink
receptors)
- IT 26160-89-4, Epostar L 15
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(Epostar L 15; non-compatible polymer binder-contg.
ink donors with (in)org. particle-contg. ink
receptors)
- IT 126602-25-3, Fine Pearl PB 3000
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(Fine Pearl PB 3000; non-compatible polymer binder-contg.
ink donors with (in)org. particle-contg. ink
receptors)
- IT 9003-53-6, Fine Pearl PB 3003
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(Fine Pearl PB 3003; non-compatible polymer binder-contg.
ink donors with (in)org. particle-contg. ink
receptors)
- IT 9002-88-4, Flo-Beads CL 2080
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(Flo-Beads CL 2080; non-compatible polymer binder-contg.
ink donors with (in)org. particle-contg. ink
receptors)
- IT 156680-97-6, MR 13G
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(MR 13G; non-compatible polymer binder-contg. ink
donors with (in)org. particle-contg. ink receptors)
- IT 9011-14-7, MR 7G
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(MR 7G; non-compatible polymer binder-contg. ink
donors with (in)org. particle-contg. ink receptors)
- IT 25038-59-9, Vylon 280, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); USES (Uses)
(Vylon 280; non-compatible polymer binder-contg. ink
donors with (in)org. particle-contg. ink receptors)
- IT 9011-14-7, MR 20G
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(non-compatible polymer binder-contg. ink donors
with (in)org. particle-contg. ink receptors)
- IT 9002-86-2, PVC 25038-54-4, Caprolactam homopolymer, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); USES (Uses)
(non-compatible polymer binder-contg. ink donors
with (in)org. particle-contg. ink receptors)

L45 ANSWER 50 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:193373 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:119063

KOROMA EIC1700

TITLE: Thermal transfer recording media with heat-resistant protective layer
 INVENTOR(S): Harada, Naryuki; Taniguchi, Keiji; Iwaki, Yoichi; Sakai, Yutaka; Teranishi, Shigekazu; Kawakami, Susumu; Hata, Hironori
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Kk, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06206388	A2	19940726	JP 1992-356644	19921222
JP 3398769	B2	20030421		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-356644 19921222

AB In the title media comprising a support with coatings of a thermal transfer ink layer on the front side and a heat-resistant protective layer on the back side, the protective layer is made of an aq. coating compn. comprising (1) an aq. graft copolymer, which is prepd. from a radically polymerizable silicone macromonomer, a vinyl monomer having phosphoric acid group in its mol., and other vinyl monomer copolymerizable with these monomers and is alkali-neutralized to be water-dilutable, and (2) a glycidyl ether having .gtoreq.2 epoxy groups in its mol. and/or (3) a water-dilutable melamine resin. The media show good antisticking and antiblocking properties and are adaptable to high speed printers. Thus, Me methacrylate, .beta.-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, Phosmer M (acid phosphoxyethyl methacrylate), and AK-30 (silicone macromonomer) were reacted and neutralized with dimethylethanolamine to give an aq. graft copolymer. A mixt. of the graft copolymer and Denacol EX-614B (sorbitol polyglycidyl ether) was coated on 1 side of a PET film, and a thermal transfer ink layer was coated on the other side to give a thermal transfer sheet.

IT 160585-14-8
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (thermal-transfer recording material with heat-resistant backcoat layer)

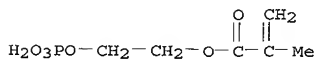
RN 160585-14-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with dimethylsilanediol, ethenylbenzene, formaldehyde, 2-(phosphonooxy)ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 24599-21-1

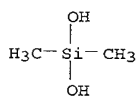
CMF C6 H11 O6 P



CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8

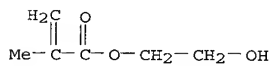
CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



CM 3

CRN 868-77-9

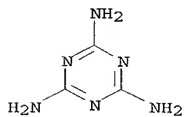
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 4

CRN 108-78-1

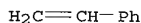
CMF C3 H6 N6



CM 5

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



CM 6

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



IC ICM B41M005-40

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST heat resistant layer thermal transfer; silicone macromonomer thermal transfer medium; glycidyl ether thermal transfer medium; melamine resin thermal transfer medium

IT Aminoplasts

Epoxy resins, uses

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(thermal-transfer recording material with heat-resistant backcoat layer)

IT Printing, nonimpact

(thermal-transfer, thermal-transfer recording material with heat-resistant backcoat layer)

IT 80-62-6D, graft copolymer with vinyl monomers and siloxane and glycidyl ether or melamine 868-77-9D, graft copolymer with vinyl monomers and siloxane and glycidyl

ether or melamine 9003-08-1D, Cymel 300, graft copolymer with

vinyl monomers and siloxane 24599-21-1D, graft

copolymer with vinyl monomers and siloxane and glycidyl

ether or melamine 71228-86-9D, Denacol EX 614B, graft copolymer

with vinyl monomers and siloxane 160585-13-7,

Dimethylsilanediol-.beta.-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-Phosmer M-styrene

graft copolymer salt with dimethylethanolamine

160585-14-8 160792-32-5 160792-34-7

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(thermal-transfer recording material with heat-resistant backcoat layer)

L45 ANSWER 51 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:137371 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:137371

TITLE: Thermal transfer printing inks and receptors

INVENTOR(S): Koita, Tomoyoshi; Aono, Toshiaki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 25 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

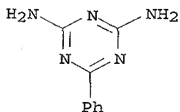
KOROMA EIC1700

LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	JP 05262055	A2	19931012	JP 1992-92427	19920319
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				JP 1992-92427	19920319
AB	Ink layers and/or receptor layers contain release agents and inorg. or org. fine granular matte agents which decrease slip between the ink and receptor layers during transfer printing. Thus, yellow, magenta, and cyan inks contain dyes 3, Epostar MS (2 .mu.m) 0.05, and Denka Butyral 5000 A 3 g and KP-96 0.004, solvents 100, and Takenate D 110N 0.05 mL.				
IT	26160-89-4 RL: USES (Uses) (matte agents, thermal transfer printing inks contg.)				
RN	26160-89-4 CAPLUS				
CN	Formaldehyde, polymer with 6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

CM 1

CRN 91-76-9
CMF C9 H9 N5



CM 2

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O

H₂C=O

RL: USES (Uses)
(matte agents, thermal transfer printing receptors contg.)

IC	ICM B41M005-30
	ICS B41M005-40
CC	42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
	Section cross-reference(s): 74
ST	matte agent thermal transfer printing; release agent thermal transfer

KOROMA EIC1700

printing; silicone release agent ink; benzoguanamine resin matte agent

IT Friction materials
(matte agents, thermal transfer printing inks and receptors contg. release agents and)

IT Inorganic compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
(matte agents, thermal transfer printing receptors contg.)

IT Parting materials
(siloxanes, thermal transfer printing inks and receptors contg. matte agents and)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(amino, releasing agent, thermal transfer printing receptors contg.)

IT Vinyl acetal polymers
RL: USES (Uses)
(butyrals, thermal transfer printing inks, contg. dyes and matte agents and release agents)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(di-Me, release agents, thermal transfer printing inks contg.)

IT Urethane polymers, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(polyester-, thermal transfer printing receptors, contg. release agents and matte agents)

IT Inks
(printing, thermal-transfer, contg. matte agents and release agents)

IT Printing, nonimpact
(thermal-transfer, receptors, contg. matte agents and release agents)

IT 9003-08-1, Epostar S 12 9011-14-7, PMMA 25035-72-7 26160-89-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(matte agents, thermal transfer printing inks contg.)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 26160-89-4, Epostar L15 126602-25-3, Fine Pearl PB 3000 139351-84-1, Epostar GP 90
RL: USES (Uses)
(matte agents, thermal transfer printing receptors contg.)

IT 150216-54-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal transfer printing receptors, contg. release agents and matte agents)

L45 ANSWER 52 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:180121 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:180121

TITLE: Durable image-bearing thermal-transfer receptor and its manufacture

INVENTOR(S): Nakajima, Atsushi; Kawamura, Tomonori; Kitamura, Shigehiro; Koshizuka, Kunihiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Co., Japan

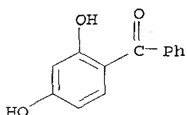
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

KOROMA EIC1700

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	JP 04286689	A2	19921012	JP 1991-51714	19910315
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				JP 1991-51714	19910315
AB	The title receptor consists of a substrate successively coated with an image-accepting layer bearing an image, a UV-absorbing resin layer, and a UV-curable resin layer. The receptor is manufd. by imagewise thermally transferring heat-diffusive ink to the receiving layer of a receptor, coating on the receiving layer with the UV-absorbing resin and the UV-curable resin, and irradiating the coated receptor with UV.				
IT	131-56-6, 2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone				
	RL: USES (Uses)				
	(thermal-transfer recording receptor with UV-absorbing layer contg.)				
RN	131-56-6 CAPLUS				
CN	Methanone, (2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

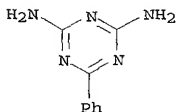


IC ICM B41M005-38
 CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
 ST thermal transfer printing receptor preservation
 IT Epoxy resins, uses
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (thermal-transfer recording receptor contg. UV-cured layer of)
 IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (thermal-transfer recording receptor with image-accepting layer contg.)
 IT Urethane polymers, uses
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (polyester-, thermal-transfer recording receptor with image-accepting layer contg.)
 IT Printing, nonimpact
 (thermal-transfer, sheets, with UV-curable resin layer)
 IT 146024-88-6
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (thermal-transfer recording receptor contg. UV-cured layer of)
 IT 131-56-6, 2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone 37337-82-9, Vylon 200
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (thermal-transfer recording receptor with UV-absorbing layer contg.)

IT 9002-86-2, TK 300 25853-89-8, Ryuron QC 640 146899-57-2, Coronate
HK-Vylon 290 copolymer
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal-transfer recording receptor with image-accepting layer contg.)

L45 ANSWER 53 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:83017 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:83017
TITLE: Thermal transfer recording sheet with lubricating
layer
INVENTOR(S): Fujii, Toshio; Kawai, Yutaka; Shimizu, Yoshio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Kasei Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 501486	A1	19920902	EP 1992-103381	19920227
EP 501486	B1	19961009		
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
JP 04272893	A2	19920929	JP 1991-33146	19910227
JP 3049792	B2	20000605		
CA 2061932	AA	19920828	CA 1992-2061932	19920226
US 5236768	A	19930817	US 1992-842519	19920227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-33146 A 19910227				
AB	The title product prevents fusion to a thermal head and improves the running property of the thermal head by applying to a base film an ink layer to one side and a heat-resistant lubricating layer contg. modified silicone oil, with viscosity 600 cSt at 25.degree. and 400-1100 g/mol modifying group, to the other side of the base film. Thus, a lubricant coating contg. carboxy-modified silicone oil (viscosity 3353 cSt; carboxy 950 g/mol) 0.1, Kayarad DPHA, Ripoxy SP-1509 2.8, initiator 0.2, Et acetate 30, and iso-PrOH 15 parts was applied to PET base film of a thermal sheet and used for smooth thermal printing of color images.			
IT	87719-75-3, Polybenzoguanamine RL: USES (Uses) (thermal recording sheet lubricant layer contg. modified silicone oil and, for smooth run in thermal head)			
RN	87719-75-3 CAPLUS			
CN	1,3,5-Triazine-2,4-diamine, 6-phenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			
CM	1			
CRN	91-76-9			
CMF	C9 H9 N5			



- IC ICM B41M005-40
- CC 42-11 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 74
- ST carboxylated silicone oil lubricant; thermal transfer sheet lubricating layer; heatproof silica lubricant recording sheet; recording sheet thermal transfer
- IT Lubricating oils
(thermal recording sheet contg. modified silicone, for smooth run in thermal head)
- IT **Fluoropolymers**
Polyimides, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal recording sheet lubricant layer contg. modified silicone oil and, for smooth run in thermal head)
- IT **Siloxanes and Silicones**, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(alkoxy, thermal recording sheet lubricant layer contg., for smooth run in thermal head)
- IT **Siloxanes and Silicones**, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(alkyl, thermal recording sheet lubricant layer contg., for smooth run in thermal head)
- IT **Siloxanes and Silicones**, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(amino-contg., thermal recording sheet lubricant layer, for smooth run in thermal head)
- IT **Siloxanes and Silicones**, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(carboxy-contg., thermal recording sheet lubricant layer contg., for smooth run in thermal head)
- IT **Siloxanes and Silicones**, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(epoxy, thermal recording sheet lubricant layer contg., for smooth run in thermal head)
- IT Epoxy resins, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(siloxane-, thermal recording sheet lubricant layer contg., for smooth run in thermal head)
- IT Printing, nonimpact
(thermal-transfer, sheet contg. modified silicone oil, for smooth run in thermal head)
- IT 1317-33-5, Molybdenum disulfide, uses 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 7440-44-0, Carbon, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 9002-84-0, PTFE 13463-67-7, Titania, uses 14455-29-9, Aluminum carbonate

87719-75-3, Polybenzoguanamine
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (thermal recording sheet lubricant layer contg. modified silicone oil
 and, for smooth run in thermal head)
 IT 125690-90-6
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (thermal recording sheet lubricant layer, contg. modified silicone oil,
 for smooth run in thermal head)

L45 ANSWER 54 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:653564 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:253564
 TITLE: Permanently luminous printing ink
 and its usage
 INVENTOR(S): Liu, Tianzhang
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 4 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

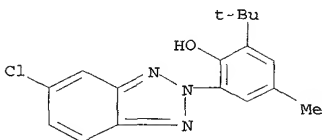
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
CN 1059544	A	19920318	CN 1991-108902	19910911

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1991-108902 19910911

AB Title silk screen-printable inks comprise resins
 (e.g., acrylic or polyurethane-alkyd resin mixt. varnishes) 50, T-based
 permanent luminescent powders 40-150, pigments 0.1-3, silicone oils
 0.1-0.5, UV absorbers 0.1-0.5, Na lauryl sulfate 0.1-0.5, Al(OH)3 20-50,
 and EtOAc 2 parts.

IT 3896-11-5, UV 326
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (permanent luminescent inks contg., for silk screen
 printing)

RN 3896-11-5 CAPLUS
 CN Phenol, 2-(5-chloro-2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methyl-
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C09D011-10
 ICS B41F015-00

CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 ST silk screen printing luminescent ink; tritium
 permanent luminescent substance ink; UV absorber luminescent
 ink
 IT Urethane polymers, uses
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (permanent luminescent inks contg. tritium substances and,
 for silk screen printing)
 IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (permanent luminescent inks contg., for silk screen
 printing)
 IT Acrylic polymers, uses
 Alkyd resins
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (permanent luminescent inks contg., tritium substances and,
 for silk screen printing)
 IT Inks
 (luminescent, permanent, tritium substance-contg., in silk
 screen printing)
 IT 141-78-6, Acetic acid ethyl ester, uses 151-21-3, Sodium laurylsulfate,
 uses 3896-11-5, UV 326 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, uses
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (permanent luminescent inks contg., for silk screen
 printing)
 IT 10028-17-8, Tritium, uses
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (permanent luminescent substances based on, for silk screen
 printing inks)

L45 ANSWER 55 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:538400 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:138400
 TITLE: Sublimation dispersion dye receptive resin
 compositions for thermal receiving sheets for thermal
 printing
 INVENTOR(S): Kushi, Kenji; Fujiwara, Tadayuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 20 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	---	-----	-----	-----
EP 424037	A2	19910424	EP 1990-311191	19901012
EP 424037	A3	19930120		
EP 424037	B1	19960103		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
JP 03128961	A2	19910531	JP 1989-268396	19891016

JP 2838152	B2	19981216	
CA 2027622	AA	19910417	CA 1990-2027622 19901015
US 5218019	A	19930608	US 1992-895443 19920608

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-268396 19891016
US 1990-597877 19901012

AB In manufg. the title sheets with antiblock property is used a compn. of 100 parts mixt. of 40-95% unsatd. polyester resin and 5-60% crosslinking agent and 0.01-30 parts release agent of Si-functional or F-functional compds.; addnl. 1-10 parts benzotriazol UV stabilizers or hindered amines for fade resistance. Thus, 1 side of 125-.mu.m-thick Biafoil W-300 (polyester) was coated with a mixt. contg. dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate 3, dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate 4, dipentaerythritol tetraacrylate 3, 2,2-bis(4-acrylaryloxydiethoxyphenyl)propane 10, ethylene glycol-isophthalic acid-neopentyl glycol-sebacic acid-terephthalic acid copolymer (mol. wt. 20-25,000) 60, 1,4-butanediol-ethylene glycol-neopentyl glycol-isophthalic acid-sebacic-terephthalic acid copolymer (mol. wt. 15-20,000) 20, an acryloyloxy-terminated di-Me siloxane (mol. wt. 10,000) 9, 1-hydroxycyclohexylphenylketone 5, MEK 400, and PhMe 100 parts and cured under a 2 kW high pressure mercury lamp, giving a sheet with good antiblock properties, and no fading in 10 days exposure of 60.degree. and 60% relative humidity.

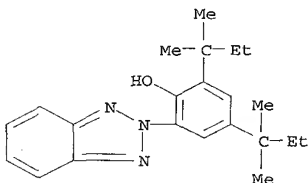
IT 25973-55-1, Tinuvin 328

RL: USES (Uses)

(UV stabilizer, for ink receiving sheet for thermal transfer printing)

RN 25973-55-1 CAPLUS

CN Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylpropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM B41M005-035

CC 42-11 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 74

ST unsatd polyester photocurable sheet; acrylic terminal siloxane photocurable; photocurable ink receiving layer; release layer siloxane photocurable; acrylate diluent photocurable polyester; thermal printing sheet photocurable receiver

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, compounds

RL: USES (Uses)

(di-Me, unsatd. group-terminal, polymers with unsatd.

polyesters, photocured, for ink receiving sheet for antiblock property)

IT Printing, nonimpact
(thermal-transfer, receptor sheet for, contg. acrylic-siloxane layer for good antiblock property)

IT 25973-55-1, Tinuvin 328 41556-26-7, Sanol LS765
RL: USES (Uses)
(UV stabilizer, for ink receiving sheet for thermal transfer printing)

IT 117168-79-3D, polymer with acrylate-terminal siloxane
135927-32-1D, polymer with acrylate-terminal siloxane
136016-65-4D, polymer with amine or epoxy-modified siloxane 136019-13-1D, polymer with amine or epoxy-modified siloxane 136019-15-3D, polymer with amine or epoxy-modified siloxane 136044-68-3D, polymer with amine or epoxy-modified siloxane
RL: USES (Uses)
(in thermal transfer receptor sheet contg. layer of, with good antiblock property)

IT 25038-59-9, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(substrate, contg. layer of acrylic-siloxane, for ink receiving sheet for thermal printing)

L45 ANSWER 56 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:411075 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:11075
TITLE: Nonaqueous inks for jet printing on heat-resistant substrates
INVENTOR(S): Toyoda, Tsunehiko; Kunitatsu, Masaaki; Sugawa, Tetsuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Toryo Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03033172	A2	19910213	JP 1989-113225	19890502
JP 06021255	B4	19940323		

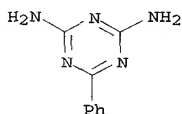
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-113225 19890502

AB The title inks for marking on heat-resistant substrates, e.g., ceramics and metals, contain solvent-sol. silicones, heat-resistant inorg. pigments with av. particle diam. $\leq 0.3 \mu\text{m}$, solvent-insol. resin particles with av. diam. $\leq 0.3 \mu\text{m}$, and solvents. Thus, a compn. contg. Pelgan D (silicone) 5, C.I. Pigment Blue 28 3, Epostar S 10, MEK 65, EtOCH₂CH₂OH 15.5, and Victoria Pure Blue 1 0.5 part was prepd. and filtered to give an ink showing no change during 1 mo of storage. A ceramic material was jet printed with the ink and calcined 15 min at 1500.degree. to give markings with good adhesion.

IT 26160-89-4, Epostar S
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(in jet-printing inks, for marking heat-resistant substrates)
RN 26160-89-4 CAPLUS
CN Formaldehyde, polymer with 6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 91-76-9
CMF C9 H9 N5



CM 2

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O



IC ICM C09D011-00
ICS C09D011-02
CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 57
ST jet printing ink nonag; ceramic marking ink nonag;
pigment jet printing ink; silicone ink jet printing;
heat resistance ink printing
IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(in jet-printing inks, for heat-resistant substrates, Pelgan
D)
IT Aminoplasts
Polyamides, uses and miscellaneous
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(in jet-printing inks, for marking heat-resistant substrates)
IT Ceramic materials and wares
(inks for marking of, jet-printing, heat-resistant)
IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(acrylic, in jet-printing inks, for heat-resistant
substrates, RX 915)

IT Heat-resistant materials
(inks, silicone-contg., for marking ceramic materials)

IT Inks
(jet-printing, silicone binders and inorg. pigments in, for heat resistance)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(siloxane-, in jet-printing inks, for heat-resistant substrates, RX 915)

IT 1308-38-9, C.I. Pigment Green 17, uses and miscellaneous 1309-37-1, C.I. Pigment Red 101, uses and miscellaneous 1345-16-0, C.I. Pigment Blue 28 24937-16-4, SP 500 (polyamide) 25038-74-8, Azacyclotridecan-2-one homopolymer 26160-89-4, Epostar S
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(in jet-printing inks, for marking heat-resistant substrates)

L45 ANSWER 57 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:45027 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:45027

TITLE: Thermal-transfer printer ribbons

INVENTOR(S): Arita, Hitoshi; Takeda, Hideichiro; Suzuki, Takeo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Printing Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02192996	A2	19900730	JP 1989-11672	19890120
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1989-11672	19890120

AB Backcoat of thermal-transfer ribbons consists of a heat-resistant layer contg. heat-resistant particles and binder, and a lubricating layer consisting of low-m.p. compds. that are melted by thermal head. These sheets provide high performance under adverse conditions, such as high thermal head pressure as in use for hand-held copier. Thus, a polyester film was coated with a compn. contg. poly(vinyl butyral) 22.6, melamin resin powder 67.8, Takenate D204 (polyisocyanate) 22.6, and Takenate A10 (polyisocyanate) 22.6 parts to form a heat-resistant layer. Then a layer of X22-5050B (silicone wax) was formed on the heat-resistant layer. The other side of PET film was coated with an ink compn. contg. paraffin wax, carnauba wax, polybutene, and carbon black. Obtained sheet was used as ribbon for hand-held copier, and produced clear image on paper and on overhead projector slide sheet without creasing or breakage.

IT 26160-89-4, Melamin-formaldehyde copolymer
RL: USES (Uses)
(backcoat of thermal-transfer printer ribbon contg.)

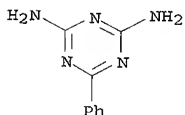
RN 26160-89-4 CAPLUS

CN Formaldehyde, polymer with 6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 91-76-9

CMF C9 H9 N5



CM 2

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O

H₂C=O

IC ICM B41M005-40

ICS B41M005-26

CC 42-2 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

ST printer ribbon two layer backcoat; thermal transfer printing copier

IT Polyureas

RL: USES (Uses)

(backcoat of thermal-transfer printer ribbon contg.)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(thermal-transfer printer ribbons with back layer of)

IT Printer ribbons

(thermal-transfer, for hand-held copier, backcoat of)

IT 14807-96-6, Talc, uses and miscellaneous 26160-89-4,

Melamin-formaldehyde copolymer 59459-00-6, Takenate A3

84593-77-1, Takenate A10 92529-53-8, Takenate D204 131438-66-9,

Thermolac M 116A

RL: USES (Uses)

(backcoat of thermal-transfer printer ribbon contg.)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene

RL: USES (Uses)

(backcoat of thermal-transfer printer ribbons with layer of)

IT 124-26-5, Octadecanamide

RL: USES (Uses)

(coating of back of thermal-transfer printer ribbons with layer of)

L45 ANSWER 58 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:581488 CAPLUS

KOROMA EIC1700

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:181488
 TITLE: Waterless presensitized lithographic plates with
 photosensitive layer containing
 polymer having polyorgaosiloxane
 units
 INVENTOR(S): Tomiyasu, Hiroshi; Kasakura, Akio; Goto, Sei; Suzuki,
 Norihito
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Kasei Corp., Japan; Konica Co.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02082245	A2	19900322	JP 1988-235182	19880920

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-235182 19880920

AB The title lithog. plates comprise an oleophilic polymer layer
 and a photosensitive layer contg. a polymer having
 polyorganosiloxane units in its side chains and a
 photosensitive substance. The plates show good ink
 -adhesion, scratch resistance, and printing durability. An Al plate was
 coated with bisphenol A type epoxy resin and with a compn. contg.
 dimethylpolysiloxane macromonomer-acrylonitrile-methacrylic
 acid-Et acrylate graft copolymer and a diazo resin to give a
 presensitized plate.

IT 68510-93-0
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (lithog. plate photosensitive layer contg.)

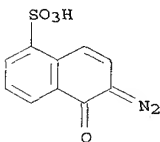
RN 68510-93-0 CAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 6-diazo-5,6-dihydro-5-oxo-, ester with
 phenyl(2,3,4-trihydroxyphenyl)methanone (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

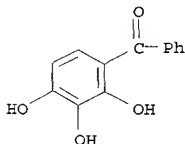
CRN 20546-03-6

CMF C10 H6 N2 O4 S



CM 2

CRN 1143-72-2
CMF C13 H10 O4



- IC ICM G03F007-004
ICS G03F007-00; G03F007-075
- CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
- ST waterless presensitized lithog plate; oleophilic polymer
presensitized lithog plate; organo siloxane copolymer
lithog plate
- IT Vinyl acetal polymers
RL: USES (Uses)
(lithog. plate oleophilic layer using)
- IT Lithographic plates
(waterless, photosensitive layer, contg. polymer
with polyorganosiloxane units)
- IT Epoxy resins, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(bisphenol A-based, lithog. plate oleophilic layer contg.)
- IT Siloxanes and Silicones, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
(di-Me, graft copolymer with acrylic compds., lithog plate
with photosensitive layer contg.)
- IT 68510-93-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(lithog. plate photosensitive layer contg.)
- IT 79-41-4D, copolymers with dimethyhsiloxanes, grafted
107-13-1D, 2-Propenenitrile, copolymers with
dimethyhsiloxanes, grafted 140-88-5D, copolymers with
dimethyhsiloxanes, grafted
RL: USES (Uses)
(lithog. plate photosensitive layer using)

L45 ANSWER 59 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:523914 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:123914

TITLE: Positive-working waterless lithographic plates
comprising a photosensitive layer and a
silicone rubber layer

INVENTOR(S): Maeda, Yoshihiro

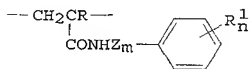
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Kasei Corp., Japan

KOROMA EIC1700

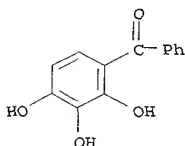
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02004253	A2	19900109	JP 1988-152497	19880621
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1988-152497	19880621

GI



- AB Pos.-working waterless presensitized lithog. plates have a silicone rubber layer on a substrate and, thereon, a photosensitive layer contg. an o-quinonediazide compd. and a polymer having 1-50 mol% of the structural unit I (R = H, Me; R¹ = alkyl, alkoxy; Z = alkylene; m = 0, 1; n = 0-5). The both layers show good adhesion to each other, and the plates exhibit good ink-repelling properties and ink-adhesion properties. Thus, SO 201 No.2 (polypropylene film) was coated with a compn. contg. N-phenylmethacrylamide-acrylonitrile-Me acrylate-Et acrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer and 1,2-naphthoquinonediazido(2)-5-sulfonic acid ester of 2,3,4-trihydroxybenzophenone and overcoated with a compn. contg. BY 16-801 (polydimethylsiloxane), methyltris(Me Et ketoxime)silane, and dibutyltin diacetate. The presensitized plate contg. the photosensitive layer and the rubber layer was imagewise exposed through a pos. and developed to give a waterless lithog. plate, which gave high quality prints from the initial stage of printing and showed good printing durability.
- IT 1143-72-2D, 2,3,4-Trihydroxybenzophenone, ester with 1,2-naphthoquinonediazido(2)-5-sulfonic acid
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (photosensitive layer contg., in lithog. plate)
- RN 1143-72-2 CAPLUS
- CN Methanone, phenyl(2,3,4-trihydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM G03F007-023
ICS G03F007-00

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST waterless presensitized pos lithog plate; photosensitive quinonediazide compd lithog plate; acrylamide deriv copolymer presensitized plate

IT Rubber, silicone, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(electrophotog. lithog. plate contg.)

IT Lithographic plates
(pos.-working, waterless, electrophotog. prepn. of, contg. quinonediazide and phenylacrylamide copolymer)

IT 1143-72-2D, 2,3,4-Trihydroxybenzophenone, ester with 1,2-naphthoquinonediazido(2)-5-sulfonic acid 20546-03-6D, ester with 2,3,4-trihydroxybenzophenone
RL: USES (Uses)
(photosensitive layer contg., in lithog. plate)

IT 129334-40-3, Acrylonitrile-ethyl acrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl acrylate-N-phenylmethacrylamide copolymer 129334-41-4, Acrylonitrile-ethyl acrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-N-phenylmethacrylamide copolymer 129334-42-5, Acrylonitrile-ethyl acrylate-ethyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-N-(3-methoxyphenyl)methacrylamide copolymer 129334-43-6, Acrylic acid-acrylonitrile-ethyl acrylate-N-(4-ethylphenyl)methacrylamide-N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)methacrylamide copolymer
RL: USES (Uses)
(photosensitive layer contg., in lithog. plate, prepn. of)

L45 ANSWER 60 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:100764 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:100764

TITLE: Dispersing agents for solid particles in organic compounds

INVENTOR(S): Canestri, Giuseppe

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Italy

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 116 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	EP 328206	A2	19890816	EP 1989-200261	19890206
	EP 328206	A3	19910703		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

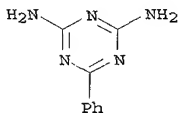
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IT 1988-19392 19880212

AB The title dispersants, useful in thermoplastics and liq. diluents (e.g. printing inks and coatings) have mol. wt. 2500-70,000 and are prepd. from reactive compns. at the limit of plastics and compns. of C8-20 aliph. hydroxy acids, OH- or COOH-terminated polybutadienes, and COOH-terminated polycaprolactones. Examples include .apprx.250 prepns. and 511 dispersions of pigments, dispersants, and diluents.

IT 91-76-9D, reaction products with functional polymers
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (dispersants, for pigments for inks and paints)

RN 91-76-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4-diamine, 6-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08G081-00
 ICS B01F017-00; C09B067-00; C09D011-02; C09D017-00

CC 42-6 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38

ST pigment dispersing agent; polybutadiene adduct dispersant;
 polycaprolactone adduct dispersant; hydroxy acid adduct dispersant

IT Alkyd resins
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (dispersants, for pigments for inks and prints)

IT Pigments
 (dispersion agents for, for paints and inks)

IT Rubber, butadiene, compounds
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (carboxy-terminated, reaction products, with functional polymers, dispersants for pigments)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, compounds
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (di-Me, reaction products, with functional polymers, dispersants for pigments)

IT Polyimides, compounds
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (polyester-, reaction products, with functional polymers, dispersants for pigments)

- IT Polyesters, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
(polyimide-, reaction products, with functional polymers, dispersants for pigments)
- IT Inks
(printing, dispersing agents for pigments in)
- IT Epoxy resins, compounds
Fatty acids, compounds
Polyamines
Polyesters, compounds
Resin acids and Rosin acids
RL: USES (Uses)
(reaction products, with functional polymers, dispersants for pigments)
- IT Fatty acids, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
(tall-oil, reaction products, with functional polymers, dispersants for pigments)
- IT 77-99-6D, Trimethylolpropane, reaction products with functional polymers 79-10-7D, 2-Propenoic acid, reaction products with functional polymers 80-52-4D, reaction products with functional polymers 81-30-1D, Naphthalenetetracarboxylic dianhydride, reaction products with functional polymers 85-44-9D, 1,3-Isobenzofurandione, reaction products with functional polymers 89-05-4D, Pyromellitic acid, reaction products with functional polymers 91-76-9D, reaction products with functional polymers 92-87-5D, 4,4'-Diaminobiphenyl, reaction products with functional polymers 96-48-0D, reaction products with functional polymers 97-65-4D, Itaconic acid, reaction products with functional polymers 100-21-0D, 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, reaction products with functional polymers 105-60-2D, reaction products with functional polymers 106-14-9D, 12-Hydroxystearic acid, reaction products with functional polymers 107-15-3D, 1,2-Ethanediamine, reaction products with functional polymers 107-21-1D, 1,2-Ethandiol, reaction products with functional polymers 108-29-2D, reaction products with functional polymers 108-31-6D, 2,5-Furandione, reaction products with functional polymers 110-85-0D, Piperazine, reaction products with functional polymers 111-41-1D, reaction products with functional polymers 112-47-0D, 1,10-Decandiol, reaction products with functional polymers 115-69-5D, 2-Amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, reaction products with functional polymers 115-77-5D, Pentaerythritol, reaction products with functional polymers 123-99-9D, Nonanedioic acid, reaction products with functional polymers 124-09-4D, 1,6-Hexanediamine, reaction products with functional polymers 128-69-8D, reaction products with functional polymers 141-22-0D, reaction products with functional polymers 141-82-2D, Propanedioic acid, reaction products with functional polymers 142-62-1D, Caproic acid, reaction products with functional polymers 514-10-3D, Abietic acid, reaction products

with functional polymers 556-67-2D, reaction products with functional polymers 629-11-8D, 1,6-Hexanediol, reaction products with functional polymers 693-23-2D, Dodecanedioic acid, reaction products with functional polymers 822-06-0D, reaction products with functional polymers 1122-58-3D, reaction products with functional polymers 1675-54-3D, reaction products with functional polymers 1740-19-8D, Dehydroabiatic acid, reaction products with functional polymers 1954-28-5D, Triethylene glycol diglycidyl ether, reaction products with functional polymers 2224-15-9D, reaction products with functional polymers 2421-28-5D, reaction products with functional polymers 2426-08-6D, Butyl glycidyl ether, reaction products with functional polymers 2432-99-7D, 11-Aminoundecanoic acid, reaction products with functional polymers 4097-89-6D, N,N-Bis(2-aminoethyl)-1,2-ethanediamine, reaction products with functional polymers 4767-03-7D, 2,2-Dimethylolpropanoic acid, reaction products with functional polymers 5698-29-3D, 2-Oxonanone, reaction products with functional polymers 6864-37-5D, 3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodicyclohexylmethane, reaction products with functional polymers 7209-38-3D, 1,4-Bis(3-aminopropyl)piperazine, reaction products with functional polymers 9002-98-6D, reaction products with functional polymers 10563-26-5D, N,N'-Bis(3-aminopropyl)ethylene diamine, reaction products with functional polymers 12624-35-0D, reaction products with functional polymers 13190-57-3D, reaction products with functional polymers 13827-62-8D, 2,6-Naphthalenedisulfonyl dichloride, reaction products with functional polymers 16803-97-7D, reaction products with functional polymers 21860-03-7D, 2,5-Di-tert-butylaniline, reaction products with functional polymers 25068-38-6D, reaction products with functional polymers 26603-36-1D, Benzenedimethanamine, reaction products with functional polymers 28631-79-0D, Aminoethylpiperazine, reaction products with functional polymers 36003-87-9D, reaction products with functional polymers 37348-52-0D, DEN 431, reaction products with functional polymers 39817-09-9D, Bisphenol F diglycidyl ether, reaction products with functional polymers 74913-72-7D, Polymin P, reaction products with functional polymers 111842-58-1D, reaction products with functional polymers 125523-32-2D, Escorez 8000, reaction products with functional polymers 125523-90-2D, Polymin G 10, reaction products with functional polymers

RL: USES (Uses)

(dispersants, for pigments for inks and paints)

IT 9003-17-2

RL: USES (Uses)

(rubber, carboxy-terminated, reaction products, with functional polymers, dispersants for pigments)

L45 ANSWER 61 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:564277 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:164277

KOROMA EIC1700

TITLE: Light-sensitive printing plate for
dry lithographic printing
INVENTOR(S): Schlosser, Hans Joachim
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 307776	A2	19890322	EP 1988-114587	19880907
EP 307776	A3	19900711		
EP 307776	B1	19930811		
R: DE, FR, GB				
DE 3731438	A1	19890330	DE 1987-3731438	19870918
US 4937169	A	19900626	US 1988-244479	19880915
JP 01101555	A2	19890419	JP 1988-232756	19880919
JP 2525467	B2	19960821		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1987-3731438 19870918

AB Light-sensitive printing plates for prep. dry lithog.
plates having a higher resistance to scratching and good developability
and image resolu. are composed of a support, a light-
sensitive layer, a printing ink-repelling silicone
rubber inner layer, and a printing ink-repelling silicone rubber
outer layer that is more strongly crosslinked than the inner layer. A
treated Al support was coated with a diazonium salt-contg. light
-sensitive layer, a silicon rubber soln. contg. a
dimethylsiloxane with vinyl dimethylsiloxane end units,
2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol, a Pt complex of a vinylsiloxane and a
mixed siloxane contg. trimethylsiloxane,
methylhydrogensiloxane, and dimethylsiloxane units to
give a 0.8 g/m² inner layer, and a silicone rubber soln. contg. a
dimethylsiloxane with OH end groups, a
methylhydrogensiloxane with trimethylsilyloxy end groups, and
other additives to give a 2.8 g/m² outer layer. Upon exposure and
development, a dry lithog. plate was obtained that was capable of
producing 195,000 prints without showing any scratching.

IT 68510-93-0

RL: USES (Uses)
(dry lithog. plates with two silicon rubber layers and
photosensitive layer contg., with improved resistance to
scratching and developability and resolu.)

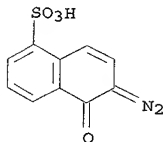
RN 68510-93-0 CAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 6-diazo-5,6-dihydro-5-oxo-, ester with
phenyl(2,3,4-trihydroxyphenyl)methanone (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 20546-03-6

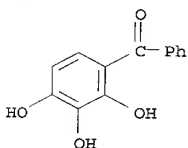
CMF C10 H6 N2 O4 S



CM 2

CRN 1143-72-2

CMF C13 H10 O4



IC ICM G03F007-10

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST dry lithog plate silicone rubber

IT Rubber, silicone, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(dry lithog. plate with two layers of, for improved resistance to scratching and good developability and image resolu.)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(dry lithog. plates with photosensitive layer contg., with improved resistance to scratching and good developability and image resolu.)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(di-Me vinyl, dry lithog. plates with photosensitive layer contg., with improved resistance to scratching and good developability and image resolu.)

IT Lithographic plates

(dry-process, contg. two silicone rubber layers for high resistance to scratching and good developability and image resolu.)

IT Phenolic resins, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(novolak, dry lithog. plates with two silicone rubber layers and

KOROMA EIC1700

- photosensitive layer contg., for improved resistance to scratching and good developability resoln.)
- IT 1067-33-0, Dibutyltin diacetate 2627-95-4D, 1,3-Divinyl-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane, platinum complexes 7440-06-4D, Platinum, complexes with divinyltetramethyldisiloxane
RL: USES (Uses)
(dry lithog. plate with photosensitive layer and silicone rubber layer contg., for improved resistance to scratching and good developability and image resoln.)
- IT 2509-26-4D, reaction products with methoxydiphenylaminediazonium salt, acetylenesulfonate 25852-47-5 32445-12-8D, 3-Methoxydiphenylamine-4-diazonium, salts, reaction products with bismethoxymethylidiphenyl ether, phenylenesulfonates 68510-93-0 69432-41-3D, salt with bismethoxymethylidiphenyl ether-methoxydiphenyldiazonium salt reaction products
RL: USES (Uses)
(dry lithog. plates with two silicon rubber layers and photosensitive layer contg., with improved resistance to scratching and developability and resoln.)
- IT 9016-83-5, Cresol-formaldehyde copolymer
RL: USES (Uses)
(novolak, dry lithog. plates with two silicone rubber layers and photosensitive layer contg., for improved resistance to scratching and good developability resoln.)

L45 ANSWER 62 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:240248 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:240248

TITLE: Waterless lithographic original plates with a photosensitive layer containing acrylic acid derivative copolymers

INVENTOR(S): Isono, Masanao; Taniguchi, Masaharu; Mori, Yoichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63213849	A2	19880906	JP 1987-47317	19870302
JP 07101304	B4	19951101		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1987-47317 19870302

AB A substrate is laminated successively with a photosensitive layer whose main constituent is an acrylic acid deriv. copolymer having quinonediazido and OH groups and an ink repelling layer to give a waterless lithog. original plate. The plate exhibits good image reproducibility and printing durability. Thus, an Al plate was coated with a compn. contg. a partially esterified product of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-2-ethylhexyl acrylate copolymer with

naphthoquinone-1,2-diazido-5-sulfonic acid chloride, 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate, and dibutyltin dilaurylate, heat-treated at 120.degree. for 2 min, then coated with a compn. contg. polydimethylsiloxane, vinyltris(Me Et ketoxime)silane, and .gamma.-aminopropyltriethoxysilane, and heat-treated. The plate was imagewise exposed through a neg. and developed to obtain a lithog. plate showing good printing durability.

IT 119756-88-6 120913-32-8

RL: USES (Uses)

(waterless lithog. plate photosensitive layer contg.)

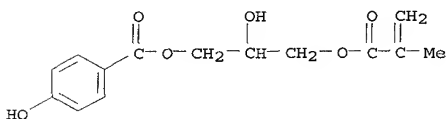
RN 119756-88-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 4-hydroxy-, 2-hydroxy-3-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propyl ester, polymer with 2-[[[(6-diazo-5,6-dihydro-5-oxo-1-naphthalenyl)sulfonyl]oxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate and 1,1'-methylenabis[4-isocyanatobenzene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 99148-58-0

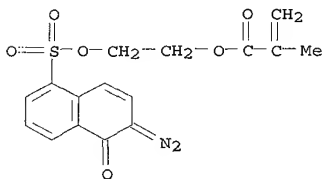
CMF C14 H16 O6



CM 2

CRN 54708-24-6

CMF C16 H14 N2 O6 S

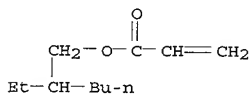


CM 3

CRN 103-11-7

KOROMA EIC1700

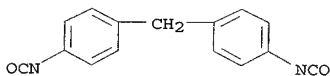
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 4

CRN 101-68-8

CMF C15 H10 N2 O2



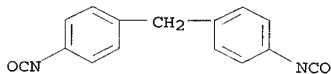
RN 120913-32-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 4-hydroxy-, 2-hydroxy-3-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propyl ester, polymer with dodecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 6-diazo-5,6-dihydro-5-oxo-1-naphthalenesulfonate, polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 101-68-8

CMF C15 H10 N2 O2



CM 2

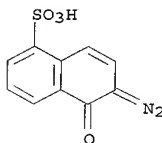
CRN 120859-92-9

CMF (C16 H30 O2 . C14 H16 O6)x . x C10 H6 N2 O4 S

CM 3

CRN 20546-03-6

CMF C10 H6 N2 O4 S



CM 4

CRN 205639-47-0

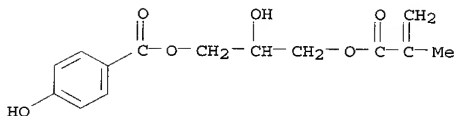
CMF (C16 H30 O2 . C14 H16 O6)x

CCI PMS

CM 5

CRN 99148-58-0

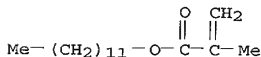
CMF C14 H16 O6



CM 6

CRN 142-90-5

CMF C16 H30 O2



IC ICM G03F007-02

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST lithog original plate photosensitive layer; acrylic acid deriv copolymer lithog; waterless lithog original plate; quinonediazido group copolymer lithog plate

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(di-Me, crosslinking agent, for naphthoquinonediazidesulfonyl

KOROMA EIC1700

chloride-modified acrylate copolymer, waterless lithog. plate
photosensitive layer contg.)

IT Lithographic plates
(waterless, with photosensitive layer contg. quinonediazide
sulfonate esters of hydroxyl group-contg. acrylic acid derivs., with
good printing durability)

IT 2224-33-1
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agent, for naphthoquinonediazidesulfonyl
chloride-modified acrylate copolymer, waterless lithog. plate
photosensitive layer contg.)

IT 119756-88-6 120859-98-5D, crosslinked with siloxanes
120913-31-7 120913-32-8 120913-38-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(waterless lithog. plate photosensitive layer contg.)

L45 ANSWER 63 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:125581 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:125581

TITLE: Thermal-transfer printing sheet with heat-resistant
protective back layer

INVENTOR(S): Mizobuchi, Akira; Hida, Yoshiaki; Umise, Shigeki;
Yamamoto, Kyoichi; Takahashi, Kyohei

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Printing Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Can., 24 pp.
CODEN: CAXXA4

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

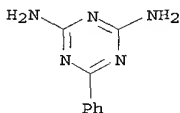
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 1240515	A1	19880816	CA 1985-497271	19851210
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CA 1985-497271	19851210
AB A thermal-transfer printing sheet comprises a base film coated with a hot-melt ink layer on 1 side and on the other side a heat-resistant protective layers comprising (1) a thermoplastic region having an OH or COOH group, a polyamine or polyisocyanate, and a different thermoplastic resin; or (2) a silicone-modified resin. Optionally the protective layer may contain a lubricant as a heat-releasing agent. The printing sheet has less of sticking and blocking problems. Thus, a PET film coated with an hot melt ink layer on 1 side and a compn. contg. acrylonitrile-styrene copolymer, TP-5000 (acrylpolyol), Teflon, and Mark FC-113 (polyethylene wax). Thermal-transfer printing with the above sheet produced no blocking of the head.				
IT 26160-89-4, Epostar S RL: USES (Uses) (thermal-transfer sheet with protective layer contg.)				
RN 26160-89-4 CAPLUS				
CN Formaldehyde, polymer with 6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

CM 1

CRN 91-76-9

CMF C9 H9 N5



CM 2

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



- IC ICM B41M005-26
- CC 74-12 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
- ST thermal transfer printing blocking prevention; sticking prevention heat resistant protective layer
- IT Phospholipids, uses and miscellaneous
 - RL: USES (Uses)
 - (lubricants, thermal-transfer sheet with protective layer contg.)
- IT Phenolic resins, uses and miscellaneous
 - RL: USES (Uses)
 - (silicone-modified, thermoplastic, thermal-transfer sheet with protective layer contg.)
- IT Alkyd resins
 - Fatty acids, compounds
 - Fatty acids, esters
 - Lecithins
 - Polyesters, uses and miscellaneous
 - RL: USES (Uses)
 - (thermal-transfer sheet with protective layer contg.)
- IT Epoxy resins, uses and miscellaneous
 - Fluoropolymers
 - Polyethers, uses and miscellaneous
 - Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous
 - Urethane polymers, uses and miscellaneous
 - RL: USES (Uses)
 - (thermoplastic, thermal-transfer sheet with protective layer contg.)
- IT Amines, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(poly-, thermal-transfer sheet with protective layer contg. thermoplastics and)

IT Printing, nonimpact

(thermal-transfer, sticking and blocking prevention in, heat-resistant protective layer for)

IT 91-08-7, Tolylene-2,6-diisocyanate 104-49-4, p-Phenylene diisocyanate 117-81-7D, Dioctyl phthalate, silicone-modified 584-84-9 822-06-0 2761-22-0, 4,4'-Biphenylene diisocyanate 3173-72-6, 1,5-Naphthalene diisocyanate 4998-28-1 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses and miscellaneous 9002-84-0, Lublon L 9002-86-2, Poly(vinyl chloride) 9002-88-4, AF wax 9003-08-1 9003-08-1D, Formaldehyde-melamine copolymer, silicone-modified 9003-20-7, Poly(vinyl acetate) 9003-22-9, Vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride copolymer 9003-54-7, Sebian N 9004-35-7, Cellulose acetate 9004-36-8, Cellulose acetate butyrate 9004-39-1, CAP 482-05 9004-57-3D, Ethyl cellulose, silicone-modified 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose 9011-05-6D, Formaldehyde-urea copolymer, silicone-modified 9011-14-7, Thermolach M-116A 14807-96-6, Microace L-1, uses and miscellaneous 24937-79-9, Vinylidene fluoride polymer 24981-14-4, Poly(vinyl fluoride) 25067-59-8, Poly(vinyl carbazole) 25656-78-4, Triphenylmethane triisocyanate 25684-76-8, Kynar 7201 26160-89-4, Epostar S 37337-02-3, Takenate D-110N 39278-79-0, Coronate L 76806-35-4 82116-43-6, Thermolac U 230 83203-31-0, MOLD WIZ F-57 92529-53-8, Takenate D-204 104783-18-8, Takelac XU 534TV 119411-67-5 119466-61-4 119467-33-3, TP 5000

RL: USES (Uses)

(thermal-transfer sheet with protective layer contg.)

L45 ANSWER 64 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:31443 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:31443

TITLE: Presensitized printing plate and method for preparing a printing plate for waterless lithography

INVENTOR(S): Herrmann, Heinz; Schlosser, Hans Joachim

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 11 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3628719	A1	19880225	DE 1986-3628719	19860823
EP 257504	A2	19880302	EP 1987-111879	19870817
EP 257504	A3	19890201		
EP 257504	B1	19921223		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, LI				
US 4842988	A	19890627	US 1987-87677	19870820
JP 63073253	A2	19880402	JP 1987-208392	19870824

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DE 1986-3628719

19860823

AB A presensitized plate for the prodn. of waterless lithog. plates consists of a support, a radiation-sensitive layer contg. a compd. with .gtoreq.1 acid-cleavable COC bond, a compd. forming a strong acid upon irradiatn., and a water-sol. binder, an interlayer from an amorphous silicic acid, formed by coating of an aq. silicic acid sol and drying, and an ink -repelling, hardened, silicone rubber layer. The plate shows improved adhesion between the radiation-sensitive layer and the silicone rubber layer. Thus, a brushed Al plate was coated with a soln. contg. a mixt. of cresol-HCHO copolymer and 2,3,4-trihydroxybenzophenone 1,2-naphthoquinone-2-diazide-5-sulfonates, 1,2-naphthoquinone-2-diazide-4-sulfonyl chloride, cresol-HCHO copolymer, crystal violet, and a THF-BuOAc-ethylene glycol mono-Me ether mixt. to give a photosensitive layer, a soln. contg. water, a 30% anionic silicic acid sol (Na2O amt. of 0.15% and a particle size of 25-30 nm), and polyethylene glycol nonylphenyl ether to give an interlayer, and with a soln. contg. an aliph. hydrocarbon mixt., a 33% soln. of dihydroxydimethylsiloxane in PhMe, vinyltriacetoxysilane, and dibutyltin diacetate and vulcanized to give a silicone rubber layer. The resultant plate was then imagewise exposed and developed to give a waterless lithog. plate.

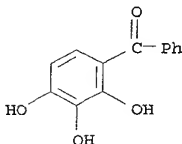
IT 1143-72-2, 2,3,4-Trihydroxybenzophenone 68510-93-0

RL: USES (Uses)

(presensitized waterless lithog. plate with amorphous silicic acid-contg. interlayer and silicon rubber layer and photosensitive layer contg., with improved adhesion)

RN 1143-72-2 CAPLUS

CN Methanone, phenyl(2,3,4-trihydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



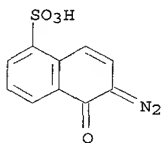
RN 68510-93-0 CAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 6-diazo-5,6-dihydro-5-oxo-, ester with phenyl(2,3,4-trihydroxyphenyl)methanone (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 20546-03-6

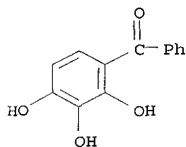
CMF C10 H6 N2 O4 S



CM 2

CRN 1143-72-2

CMF C13 H10 O4



IT 53050-67-2

RL: USES (Uses)

(waterless presensitized lithog. plates with amorphous salicylic acid
acid-contg. interlayer and silicon rubber layer and
photosensitive layer contg., with improved adhesion)

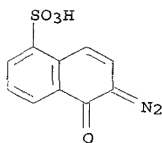
RN 53050-67-2 CAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 6-diazo-5,6-dihydro-5-oxo-, diester with
phenyl(2,3,4-trihydroxyphenyl)methanone (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 20546-03-6

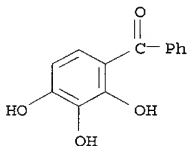
CMF C10 H6 N2 O4 S



CM 2

KOROMA EIC1700

CRN 1143-72-2
CMF C13 H10 O4



- IC ICM G03F007-02
ICS G03F007-08; G03F007-10
- CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
- ST presensitized waterless lithog plate interlayer; amorphous silicic acid lithog plate; sol silicic acid lithog plate; silicic acid sol lithog plate
- IT Rubber, silicone, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(presensitized waterless lithog. plates with amorphous silicic acid interlayer and radiation-sensitive layer and layer of, with improved adhesion)
- IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(waterless presensitized lithog. plates with amorphous silicic acid-contg. interlayer and **photosensitive** layer and layer contg., with improved adhesion)
- IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(Me hydrogen, waterless presensitized lithog. plates with amorphous silicic acid-contg. interlayer and **photosensitive** layer and layer contg., with improved adhesion)
- IT Vinyl acetal polymers
RL: USES (Uses)
(butyrals, waterless presensitized lithog. plates with amorphous salicylic acid acid-contg. interlayer and silicon rubber layer and **photosensitive** layer contg., with improved adhesion)
- IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(di-Me, presensitized waterless lithog. plates with amorphous silicic acid-contg. interlayer and **photosensitive** layer and silicone rubber layer contg., with improved adhesion)
- IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(divinyl, waterless presensitized lithog. plates with amorphous silicic acid-contg. interlayer and **photosensitive** layer and layer contg., with improved adhesion)
- IT Phenolic resins, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)

- (novolak, presensitized waterless lithog. plate with amorphous silicic acid-contg. interlayer and silicon rubber layer and photosensitive layer contg., with improved adhesion)
- IT Lithographic plates
(waterless, presensitized, with interlayer contg. amorphous salicylic acid for improved adhesion of radiation-sensitive layer and silicon rubber layer)
- IT 548-62-9, Crystal violet 1143-72-2, 2,3,4-Trihydroxybenzophenone 9016-83-5, Cresol-formaldehyde copolymer 9016-83-5D, esters with naphthoquinone diazide sulfonic acid 36451-09-9 68510-93-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(presensitized waterless lithog. plate with amorphous silicic acid-contg. interlayer and silicon rubber layer and photosensitive layer contg., with improved adhesion)
- IT 78-08-0 78-10-4, Tetraethoxysilane 1760-24-3 2530-83-8 4130-08-9, Vinyl triacetoxysilane
RL: USES (Uses)
(presensitized waterless lithog. plates with amorphous silicic acid-contg. interlayer and photosensitive layer and silicon rubber layer contg., with improved adhesion)
- IT 75-75-2D, Methanesulfonic acid, salts with bismethoxymethyldiphenyl ether-methoxydiphenylamine diazonium sulfate-methylmethoxymethyldiphenyl ether reaction products 2481-94-9, Sudan yellow GGN 2509-26-4D, 4,4'-Bismethoxymethyldiphenyl ether, reaction products with methoxydiphenylamine diazonium sulfate and methylmethoxymethyldiphenyl ether, acetylene sulfonate 23121-00-8 28110-26-1 29377-89-7D, reaction products with bismethoxymethyldiphenyl ether and Me methoxymethyldiphenyl ether, acetylene sulfonate 33910-44-0 53050-67-2 73309-46-3, Victoria Pure Blue FGA 95524-26-8D, reaction products with bismethoxymethyldiphenyl ether and methoxydiphenylamine diazonium sulfate, acetylene sulfonate
RL: USES (Uses)
(waterless presensitized lithog. plates with amorphous salicylic acid acid-contg. interlayer and silicon rubber layer and photosensitive layer contg., with improved adhesion)

L45 ANSWER 65 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:587513 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:187513
TITLE: Pressure-sensitive transfer material
INVENTOR(S): Matsuhisa, Hirohide
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62105685	A2	19870516	JP 1985-245708	19851101

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 1985-245708

19851101

AB The title material contains a pressure-sensitive transferrable ink layer formed on a film base and a release-type resin layer adhered with fine particles formed on the opposite side of the film base. The material restrains the back transfer of ink and shows good transferability and preservability. Thus, RB-106 (perfluoroalkyl acrylate polymer; surfactant) CCl₂FCClF₂, and Epostar M (benzoguanamine; av. particle size 2 .mu.) were mixed to obtain a dispersion, which was applied onto the back side of a polypropylene film. Then, Polyimide S-52 (polyamide), PrOH, PhMe, liq. paraffin, and C black were mixed to obtain a dispersion, which was applied onto the surface of the film to form a pressure-sensitive transfer ink layer. The resulting material when used in an electronic typewriter gave clear prints.

IT 26160-89-4, Epostar M

RL: USES (Uses)

(pressure-sensitive transfer materials contg. fine particles of, for improved transferability and preservability)

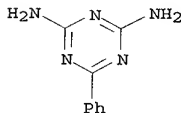
RN 26160-89-4 CAPLUS

CN Formaldehyde, polymer with 6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 91-76-9

CMF C9 H9 N5



CM 2

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O

H₂C=O

IC ICM B41M005-10

ICS B41J031-00

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST pressure sensitive transfer material preservability; perfluoroalkyl acrylate polymer transfer material; benzoguanamine resin layer transfer material; polyamide silicone layer transfer material

KOROMA EIC1700

IT Polycarbonates, uses and miscellaneous
Silica gel, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(pressure-sensitive transfer materials contg. fine particles of, for improved transferability and preservability)

IT Polyamides, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(pressure-sensitive transfer materials contg., for improved transferability and preservability)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(alkyl, pressure-sensitive transfer materials with layer of)

IT Copying paper
(pressure-sensitive, with improved transferability and preservability)

IT 24936-68-3, Panlite K 1300, uses and miscellaneous 26160-89-4,
Epostar M
RL: USES (Uses)
(pressure-sensitive transfer materials contg. fine particles of, for improved transferability and preservability)

IT 39316-78-4 84287-28-5, Polyimide S-52
RL: USES (Uses)
(pressure-sensitive transfer materials contg., for improved transferability and preservability)

IT 110942-23-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(pressure-sensitive transfer materials with release layer contg., for improved transferability and preservability)

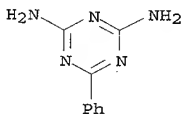
L45 ANSWER 66 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:497836 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:97836
TITLE: Latex-coated resin microspheres
INVENTOR(S): Oka, Koichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62059666	A2	19870316	JP 1985-199958	19850910
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1985-199958			19850910	

AB Microspheres prepd. by curing a cationic epoxy resin with an amine hardener in an aq. suspension and covering the particles with a latex polymer have good hydrophilicity, caking resistance, and flow properties and are useful in electrostatic printing toners, cosmetics, adhesives, inks, etc. Epikote 828 was cured with piperazine in an aq. emulsion to give 6-.mu. particles which were treated with SBR latex (Nipol LX410) to prepd. coated microspheres.

IT 26160-89-4
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (microspheres, polymer latex-coated, free-flowing)
 RN 26160-89-4 CAPLUS
 CN Formaldehyde, polymer with 6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 91-76-9
 CMF C9 H9 N5



CM 2
 CRN 50-00-0
 CMF C H2 O



IC ICM C08L101-00
 ICS C08G059-50; C08K009-04; D21H001-10; D21H003-48
 CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
 Section cross-reference(s): 39
 ST SBR coating epoxy microsphere; amine epoxy curing microsphere;
 crosslinking amine epoxy microsphere
 IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (epoxy resin microspheres coated by, free-flowing)
 IT Rubber, butadiene-styrene, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (epoxy resin microspheres covered by, free-flowing)
 IT Epoxy resins, uses and miscellaneous
 Polyamides, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (microspheres, polymer latex-coated, free-flowing)
 IT Coating materials
 (polymer latexes, on epoxy resin microspheres for free flow)
 IT Spheres
 (micro-, of epoxy resins, polymer latex-coated, free-flowing)
 IT Phenolic resins, uses and miscellaneous

KOROMA EIC1700

RL: USES (Uses)
 (novolak, microspheres, polymer latex-coated, free-flowing)

IT 9011-06-7
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (epoxy resin microspheres coated by Krehalon DO 813, free-flowing)

IT 9002-86-2, Poly(vinyl chloride) 24937-78-8, Sumikaflex 510 25085-46-5,
 Ethylene-vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride copolymer 67254-76-6,
 Nipol LX852
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (epoxy resin microspheres coated by, free-flowing)

IT 24937-16-4, Nylon 12 26160-89-4 31530-01-5 109759-68-4
 110122-24-2
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (microspheres, polymer latex-coated, free-flowing)

IT 9003-55-8
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (rubber, epoxy resin microspheres covered by, free-flowing)

L45 ANSWER 67 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:622441 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:222441

TITLE: Original plate for dampening water-free lithography
 and process for making printing plates using it

INVENTOR(S): Wada, Minoru; Tomita, Akira; Nishiwaki, Toshikazu;
 Etoh, Kuniomi; Tanaka, Shinichi; Fugimura, Toshiaki;
 Iguchi, Mitsuo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyobo Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 8302175	A1	19830623	WO 1981-JP398	19811218

W: JP, US

RW: DE, FR, GB

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

WO 1981-JP398

19811218

AB A waterless lithog. plate consists of (1) a support, (2) an optional adhesive substratum, (3) a photosensitive layer, (4) an ink-repelling layer contg. a metal atom having a principle quantum no. .gtoreq.3 and a siloxane or a perfluoroalkyl compd. having a functional group bound to the metal, and (5) an optional cover film. Thus, an Al plate was coated with an adhesive and antihalation compn. contg. Vylon 20 S (Toyibo) resin, Coronate L, triethylenediamine, and Tinuvin 326, a Printite EF type resin compn. (Toyobo) contg. a H2O-sol. Nylon copolymer, an acrylic monomer, and a photopolymn . catalyst, and an ink-repelling compn. contg. Cr(OH)Cl2, a carboxylic acid having dimethylsiloxane repeating units (M.W. .apprx.3400), and iso-PrOH to give a lithog. plate original

which was then imagewise exposed by using a pos. film and processed to give a lithog. plate.

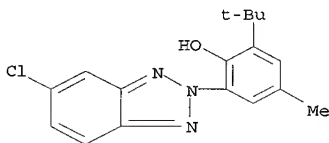
IT 3896-11-5

RL: USES (Uses)

(waterless lithog. plate with adhesive and antihalation layer contg.)

RN 3896-11-5 CAPLUS

CN Phenol, 2-(5-chloro-2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methyl-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC G03F007-02; G03C001-00; C08G077-38

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST lithog plate waterless ink repellent; siloxane metal
ink repellent lithog; perfluoroalkyl metal ink repellent
lithog; chromium siloxane ink repellent lithog

IT Photoimaging compositions and processes

(contg. metals bound to org. siloxanes or perfluoroalkyl
comps., for waterless lithog. plate fabrication)

IT Polyamides, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(water-sol., waterless lithog. plate with photosensitive
layer contg.)

IT Perfluorocarbons

RL: USES (Uses)

(waterless lithog. plate with ink-repelling layer contg.)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(di-Me, waterless lithog. plate with ink-repelling layer
contg.)

IT Lithographic plates

(waterless, with ink-repelling layer contg. metals bound to
org. siloxanes or perfluoroalkyl comps.)

IT 280-57-9 3896-11-5 39278-79-0 82458-21-7

RL: USES (Uses)

(waterless lithog. plate with adhesive and antihalation layer contg.)

IT 555-75-9 3087-36-3 7429-90-5, uses and miscellaneous 7439-89-6, uses

and miscellaneous 7439-98-7, uses and miscellaneous 7440-32-6, uses

and miscellaneous 7440-33-7, uses and miscellaneous 7440-47-3, uses

and miscellaneous 7440-62-2, uses and miscellaneous 7440-67-7, uses

and miscellaneous 14982-80-0 18017-14-6 37382-64-2

RL: USES (Uses)

(waterless lithog. plate with ink-repelling layer contg.)

IT 79-10-7, uses and miscellaneous 3524-62-7 15625-89-5 30231-49-3
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (waterless lithog. plate with photosensitive layer contg.)

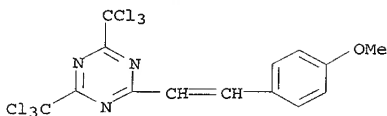
L45 ANSWER 68 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:471055 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:71055
 TITLE: Driographic printing plate
 INVENTOR(S): Ball, Alan
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4225663	A	19800930	US 1974-500385	19740826
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1974-500385	19740826

AB A durable planog. driog. printing plate consists of a support having a highly adhesive layer thereon which is capable of repelling also ink when dry, and photobonded to the adhesive layer in image areas an oleo-ink receptive polymer layer. Photobonding occurs during imaging of the plate by including within the adhesive layer ethylenically unsatd. groups which are copolymerizable with a light-sensitive ethylenically unsatd. free radical initiated photopolymerizable material which provides the ink receptive image areas upon exposure. The resulting plates have a durable ink receptive image area and a press life superior to prior driog. printing plates. Thus, a 5 mil Al sheet was cleaned and then coated at 6 g/m2 (dry) with a soln. contg. Sylbfff 23 10, A 174 2.5, dibutyltin dilaurate 0.18, A 297 0.1, and xylene 50 parts. This coating was then air dried and cured by heating at 90-100.degree. for 10 min and then overcoated with a soln. contg. Elvacite 2013 5.0, trimethylolpropane triacrylate 2.8, 6-(4-methoxystyryl)-2,4-bis(trichloromethyl)-s-triazine 0.15, FC 431 0.1, and PhMe 40 parts. After drying, the plate was exposed in a vacuum frame through a neg. for 45 s to a Hg arc lamp, developed with 2-PrOH, dried, and used in an offset press with driog. ink to product >2000 impressions having a clear background.

IT 42573-57-9
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (driog. printing plates with ink-receptive layers contg., photopolymerizable)

RN 42573-57-9 CAPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Triazine, 2-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- CC 74-5 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic Processes)
- ST silicone driog printing plate **photopolymer**
- IT Surfactants
- Acrylic polymers, uses and miscellaneous
- RL: USES (Uses)
- (driog. printing plates with ink-receptive layers contg.,
photopolymerizable)
- IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous
- Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous
- RL: USES (Uses)
- (driog. printing plates with ink-repellent layers contg.)
- IT Printing plates
- (driog., **photopolymerizable** compns. for fabrication of, with
improved durability)
- IT Vinyl compounds, **polymers**
- RL: USES (Uses)
- (**polymers**, driog. printing plates with ink
-receptive layers contg., **photopolymerizable**)
- IT 509-34-2 2867-47-2 3290-92-4 4986-89-4 12707-52-7 12767-79-2
13463-67-7, uses and miscellaneous 25608-33-7 25609-89-6 40220-08-4
42573-57-9 64472-92-0 76416-10-9
- RL: USES (Uses)
- (driog. printing plates with ink-receptive layers contg.,
photopolymerizable)
- IT 80-62-6 2530-85-0 7631-86-9, uses and miscellaneous 69882-18-4
- RL: USES (Uses)
- (driog. printing plates with ink-repellent layers contg.)